

Sex hearing — university tells its side

by Janet O'Mara



Associate Provost Judith Gappa leaves the Blakeslee Room

In a packed hearing room yesterday the university concluded its case against Finis E. Dew, associate professor of counseling, in the first sexual harassment case in the campus' history.

The university is charging Dew, who has taught here for 10 years, with unprofessional conduct and has recommended that he be fired.

The university's final witness, provost Lawrence Ianni, testified that in a November 1980 rebuttal letter to the university, Dew "categorically denied" the allegations of the women who have charged that he made sexual overtures to them.

Ianni said Dew also denied knowing one of the witnesses, Jeanette Longtin, "at all."

According to official policy, once a faculty member is notified of charges, he or she can choose to resign or face a hearing, either open or closed. Dew's hearing began Monday, Dew chose an open public hearing before a faculty panel composed of engineering Professor Jerome Fox, associate professor of physical education Roberta Bennett and special education Professor Phillip Hatlen.

Associate Provost Judith Gappa and Marvin Gerber, university grievance officer, are representing the university, assisted by Sonny Lo, counsel for the CSUC system. Attorney Leo Gallant, an administrative law judge, is

presiding over the hearing.

Dew is represented by attorneys Horace Wheatley and Ballinger G. Kemp.

Longtin, 26, testified on Tuesday that after she had been denied admission to the Counseling Department's graduate program, she made an appointment to see Dew, then chairman of the admissions committee. They met in his office before his political science evening class on April 17, 1978, she said.

"He told me I was bright and intelligent," she said, and then started asking what she liked to do on weekends, did she live alone, have a boy friend, what her sign was.

"I thought that was strange."

"I thought he was getting too personal."

Longtin said she told Dew she had to go to class and he replied, "Oh, come on, you can cut class this once." She said that eventually he asked her to meet him later so they could go to the Cliff House for coffee.

Before they left, she said she was feeling "so uneasy" that she called a friend and told her who she was going out with, and where they were going.

She said she told her (friend), "If I don't call again tonight, call the police."

"I wasn't sure where he was coming from — I had never been asked to go to coffee by a professor before."

Instead of going to the Cliff House, Longtin said, Dew stopped the car in

the parking lot above the Cliff House. She said he started telling her that she was "really pretty," and that she "looked like his dead wife."

"He scooted over," Longtin testified, "and pulled me towards him, and started kissing me."

She said she put her arms up and tried to push him away.

"I started getting scared, afraid."

She said she was frightened to express her anger, "because of his position on the screening committee," but yelled, "stop it and take me back to my car." He agreed, she said, but on the way back, he tried to "pull me over" and "tried to hold my hand."

"He was rubbing my leg up and down."

"I was scared for my physical self and scared for myself academically."

Longtin said that Dew called her the next day and many times after that.

After persistently refusing to see him, she said, "I couldn't take it any more. I blew up on the phone and began screaming at the top of my lungs."

"You're a grown man — I would think you would know better than this," she said she told Dew.

Although she was finally admitted to the program, she said, "I have never forgotten about it. It disturbed me terribly."

"I lost a lot of confidence in pro-

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Photos by Rob Werfel

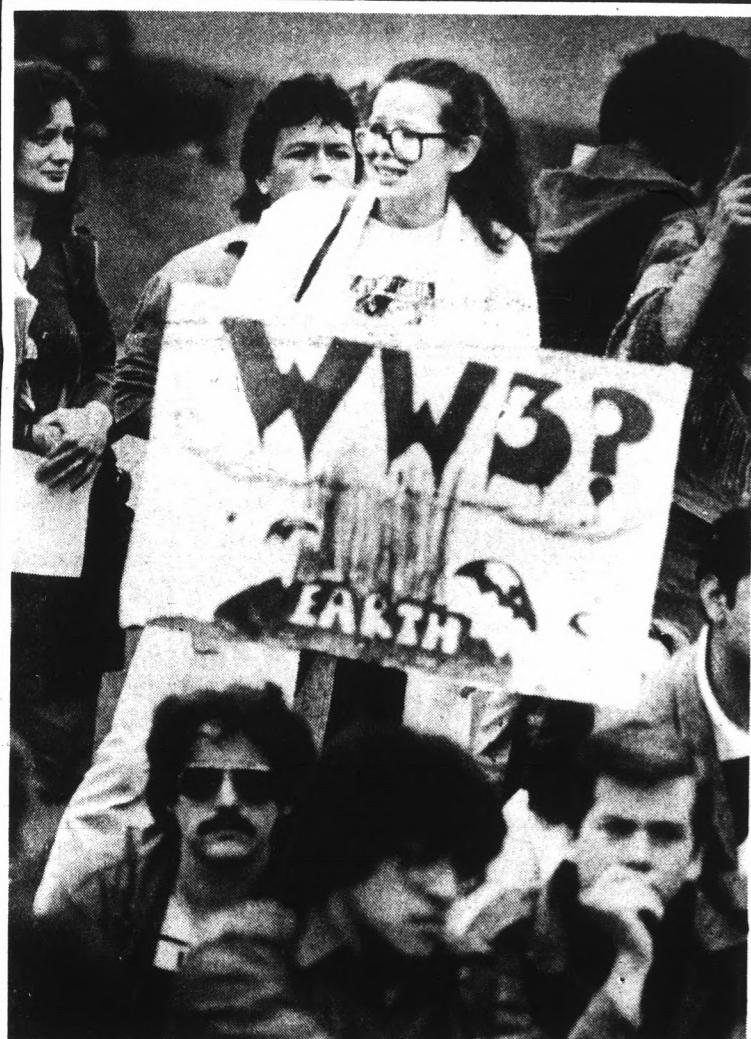
Finis E. Dew (right) and his attorney Horace Wheatley

San Francisco State

Volume 27, No. 9

Twelve Pages

Thursday, March 26, 1981



Participants in Tuesday's El Salvador rally on campus

El Salvador rebels gain support here

by Karen Argonza

It was an event reminiscent of the anti-war demonstrations of nearly a decade ago. The noon-time rally held here Tuesday protested what Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES) believe is the beginning of another Vietnam.

"There has never been a registration without a draft, and there has never been a draft without a war," said Angela Davis, a lecturer in ethnic and women's studies on campus, in front of a crowd of about 800 on the main lawn.

The rally, sponsored by SAUSIES and the United Professors of California and supported by 11 other SF State student organizations, commemorated the anniversary of the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. He was assassinated last March by right-wing forces while celebrating Mass in San Salvador.

Davis said the Reagan administration's support of the junta represents "belligerent" acts against the people of El Salvador, and its budget cuts reflect a similar attitude toward oppressed groups in the United States. Early in the rally, Father

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approved \$55 million in economic and military aid to the Salvadoran junta.

Davis noted the crowd's enthusiastic support of the rally as "very important in the history of SF State University," and said she was proud to be a part of a university where "students and faculty are standing up and saying El Salvador will not be another Vietnam."

Davis said that in order to prevent El Salvador from becoming another Vietnam, there must be strong and consistent resistance to the draft.

She called for people across the country to support the oppressed people of El Salvador to insure defeat of that country's right-wing government.

Such solidarity, she said, will inspire support for similar struggles of oppressed people in other Central and South American countries, as well as other nations.

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PHOENIX

PCB scare prompts campus probe

The possibility that lighting fixtures and electrical equipment on the SF State campus may contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) has prompted university officials to launch a full-scale investigation.

Morgan Griffiths, associate director of Plant Operations, is planning to request funding for a study to find out how extensive the use of PCB is in campus lighting.

"PCB being in the small transformers of fluorescent lights is new to us," Griffiths said last week. "We haven't any idea how much is involved."

Last week Griffiths received a memo from Robert Van Spyk, coordinator of Academic Computing, about fluorescent lights in the Old Administration Building leaking an oily substance.

According to Van Spyk, "Several offices have had puddles of what I think is PCB on the floor, leaking from the lights."

Van Spyk said puddles of the liquid have accumulated on desks and floors, and people working in the affected areas have gotten it on their hands and clothing.

"I do know this place is con-

taminated," he said. "I want to know more about it."

Systems Programmer Alan Weatherhead, who works in the Old Administration Building, recalled three instances when he arrived for work in the morning and found "black puddles on the floor."

"It seemed to happen when the lights had been left on all night," Weatherhead said. "Someone came in and cleaned it up; that was it." He pointed to a black tar-like substance dried on to the light fixture.

So far, the procedure has been to have a janitor clean up the liquid and an electrician replace the leaking light. Although Griffiths and Henry Queen, manager of SF State's Office of Environmental Health and Occupational Safety, said they have never heard of any PCB spills on this campus, that may change soon.

Queen, a licensed professional safety engineer for the state, said, "We are now in the process of investigating to make sure which of our transformers and light fixtures are PCB containers."

"It's not like we are going out and sweeping them all away. They are still out there and still in use, but they are being identified."

Queen is organizing a set of safety guidelines, based on Environmental Protection Agency regulations, detailing procedures for handling PCB and reporting and identifying spills. The safety bulletin will also include a 24-hour EPA hotline for reporting any PCB-related emergencies.

Included with Van Spyk's memo to Griffiths was a newspaper clipping about an incident involving PCB at California Polytechnic State University.

A light fixture in a dormitory bathroom leaked an oily substance that tests proved was nearly pure PCB. The men using the bathroom had walked in bare feet through puddles of the liquid before the situation was corrected.

Kathy McKenzie, editorial assistant for the Cal Poly Daily Mustang, said, "We talked to at least a dozen of the people involved. Everyone is worried about their health, but nobody has reported any health problems."

PCB is generally used in an oil-based solution as a coolant and insulator in electrical mechanisms. Before the discovery of its toxic effects, PCB was considered a boon to many industries. It is non-conductive and non-flammable, and is also used in the manufacturing of plastics.

"I think people panic with the idea of 'my God if I get PCBs on me I'm already dead,' like it's radioactivity," said Griffiths. "The danger is if we let it get into the water."

"Right now we are involved in the process of upgrading the electrical capacity of buildings on campus. Wherever we replace a transformer, generally we are finding that the older transformers on the campus have a very high concentration and we're going to have to store them here," Griffiths said.

Industry sources said it will be one to two years before an effective way to incinerate PCB is developed. Currently, discarded equipment containing PCB and the fluid itself is being buried in Beatty, Ariz.

Although there is some disagreement among researchers over how dangerous direct contact with PCB is to humans, exposure to the chemical has been linked in various scientific studies to severe skin eruptions, headaches, numbness in limbs and anemia.

Many fail literacy test

JEPET: a crucial hour for juniors

by Karen Franklin

"Dear Student," began the card sent Friday to more than 1,700 SF State students.

The result of the recent JEPET is noted below. If you passed, you have fulfilled the Written English requirement at SFU.

If you have failed, you must fulfill this requirement in order to receive a Bachelor's degree or a credential from this University."

The word "passed" was stamped across the bottom of 1,109 of the cards.

Another 603 were stamped "did not

pass."

Students who failed the March 7 test will have to pass English 414, "Elements of Writing," with a grade of C or better to order to graduate.

If they do not pass English 414 on their first attempt, they may continue taking it indefinitely.

JEPET, the Junior English Proficiency Essay Test, is administered three times each year, in August, September and March. Students are given one essay question. They have an hour to prove their ability to write at what the composition program considers an upper division college level.

The JEPET test has been an SF State institution since the 1950s. Until a few years ago, however, students were not required to take it. They could satisfy the English requirement by passing English 400 (now English 414) instead.

Now, everyone must take JEPET, and only students who fail are required to take the upper division English course.

"This cuts down on how many sec-

Teaching The Basics



Second in a series

tions of 414 we have to offer," said Bill Robinson, coordinator of the composition program. "We used to average 60 to 70 sections a semester. Now, there are usually 30 or fewer.

Robinson was one of eight people assigned by the California State University and Colleges chancellor in 1975 to determine if there was a literacy problem on CSUC campuses and to make recommendations on how to remedy it if it existed.

"We got in touch with faculty on all 19 campuses," he said. "They responded unanimously that there was a writing problem."

Despite what Robinson termed "massive flak" from faculty members statewide, the committee recommended

that an English proficiency test be administered to all CSUC juniors.

Its recommendation was adopted by the CSUC trustees in May 1976. At the same time, the board introduced mandatory testing of lower division students entering CSUC campuses.

Robinson said both freshman and junior tests are desirable because many university students transfer from junior colleges.

Campuses have applied the rule in different ways. Some require that students pass a test to graduate, without providing a substitute such as English 414 for those who fail.

Others have systems similar to SF State's. San Luis Obispo, in fact, modeled its program on the one here, even borrowing essay questions developed here, Robinson said.

A common complaint among students who fail JEPET is that the notification is too impersonal — a form letter stamped with "passed" or "did not pass" — and that they are given no clue as to why they failed.

However, consultation is available to students.

"If you are in genuine doubt about why your essay was judged inadequate, you may arrange to discuss your test booklet with a counselor," says the notification card.

But most students who fail the test merely enroll in English 414 without bothering to see a counselor. If they did see one, their chances of getting a "did not pass" changed to a "passed" would be slim.

"None have been changed to 'passed' in several years," said Jo Keroes, JEPET coordinator. "Our reading and evalua-

tion procedures are so effective that our margin of error is slim."

She explained that each test booklet is graded on a scale of one to six by two "highly trained" composition instructors. A score of four or above is passing.

"Our track record (for speed and accuracy of scoring) is astonishing, even compared with the Educational Testing Service," she said, adding that for this reason SF State's readers are in demand by ETS.

Keroes said that although the second reader cannot see the first reader's score, almost all of the time he or she will grade within one point of that score.

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In This Issue

Transylvanian transvestites flaunt it in the stage version of "Rocky Horror." See Arts, page 9.

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This Week

today, march 26

Bay Area comics Steven Pearl, Warren Spottswood and master of ceremonies Don Stevens perform in the Student Union Depot from 2:30 to 4 p.m. Free.

Poets Dave Henderson and Dara Wier will read from their works at 12:30 in the Barbary Coast. Free.

"Nine to Five" will be shown today and tomorrow at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast. Students \$1, others \$1.50.

Deadline to sign up for a backpacking excursion over spring break. For more information, check with the Leisure Services information booth on the first floor, New Administration Building.

friday, march 27

Terry Hutchinson plays rhythm and blues in the Student Union Depot from 2 to 4 p.m.

Amnesty International meets at the Ecumenical House at 2 p.m.

sunday, march 29

The Chillingian String Quartet performs the works of Haydn, Beethoven and Shostakovich at 3 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Free.

monday, march 30

Arab Cultural Night, including a film, speakers, music and dancing, will be presented by Organization of Arab Students and the General Union of Palestine Students tonight from 6 to 10 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

tuesday, march 31

"Slaughterhouse Five," on large screen video, today at 5 p.m. in the Union Depot. Free.

wednesday, april 1

Brown Bag lunch for re-entry students from noon to 1 p.m. in Student Union B116.

Social Thought minor offered next semester

by Lynett Larranaga

A new interdisciplinary minor program, called Critical Social Thought, will be offered here next fall. Students associated with the Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE) proposed the idea to faculty after working on the program for six months and being frustrated by "academic red tape," said Michael Selhorst, an economics student.

Students will continue to have the opportunity to criticize the program and make suggestions.

"The program should be under the control of faculty and students who minor in the program," said Donald Lowe, history professor.

The minor will be the first formal program of its kind in the California State University and Colleges system, said Lowe. There are only a few similar programs in the country.

Academix

Students will have the chance to ask the "big questions — What's my life about? What's my place in the last 5,000 years of human history?" said Marshall Feldman, who will teach the first introductory course next fall.

"Most social sciences today accept society as it is; the starting point is observing phenomena," said Feldman. In contrast, this new minor "allows us to see how society can be, not how it is."

About 27 courses from 11 academic disciplines have been combined with two new courses to form the minor. Six of these courses are Marxist.

"We had to use courses already in existence, but it would have been better to start from scratch," said James Syfers, philosophy professor.

Syfers teaches an Introduction to Marxism class. He was drawn into the planning stage of the minor by students in one of his classes.

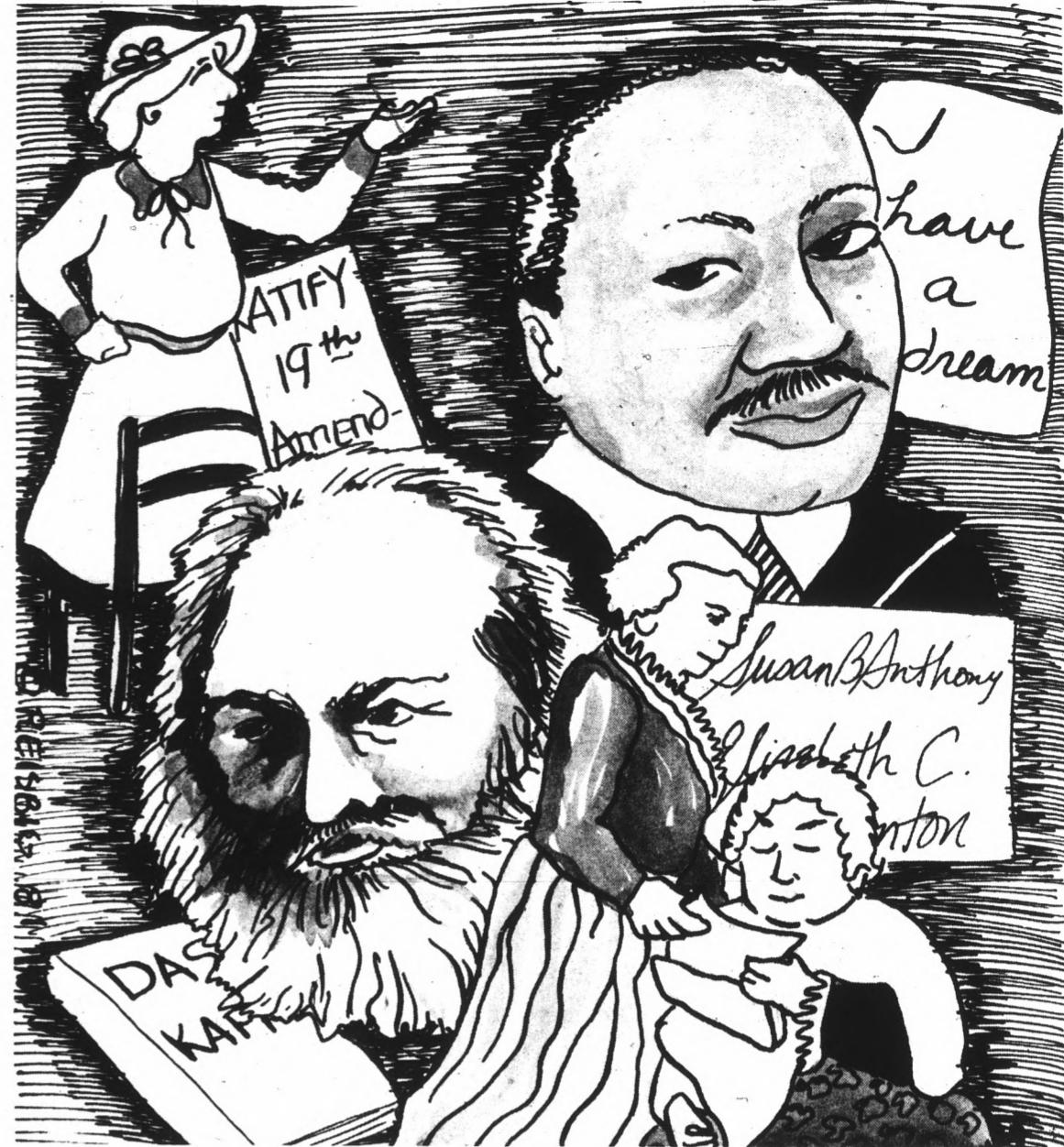
In addition to Marxism, SF State's program will include history, political science, economics, anthropology and women's studies courses.

The minor would complement any major "where the students feel the lack of correlation and synthesis," in their education, said Lowe.

"We feel in the existing academic setup there's too much emphasis on factual information," he said. "There isn't sufficient training for students to be able to see the whole picture."

The introductory and senior seminar courses in Critical Social Thought will also satisfy part of the new general studies requirements, said Lowe.

Richard Giardina, associate provost for academic programs, said that because the minor was a different type of program his office looked at it carefully.



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"In the social sciences, the emphasis on technique is an excuse for not being a science," said Feldman. "The program will be much more radical than other courses at SF State. We're not going to accept any of the assumptions of what can and can't be."

Feldman, faculty adviser to URPE, said that when he came to SF State in 1977, the group proposed a political economics program.

But a conflict arose with the Economics Department. The department maintained it was already teaching what URPE students were proposing. The students didn't agree. In 1979 the focus of the proposal was changed to critical social thought because "there didn't seem to be anyone else teaching it," said Feldman.

Feldman is an urban political economist who teaches Information Science courses because "that happens to be an area where there's a lot of course work."

He said there isn't much overlapping of political economy and information science, but there are two areas where he

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Feldman said when he teaches the introductory class next fall he will discuss capitalism as one way society has satisfied the basic need for food and clothing. He said he will contrast capitalism with other forms of society and point out the benefits and drawbacks.

The primary focus of the course will be to give cohesion to the other courses and to "see it (knowledge) in a rigorous, disciplined and scientific way."

Seventeen faculty advisers will rotate the teaching of the introductory class. The class will be divided into discussion and lectures and will focus on the Marxist perception of history.

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A paint thinner hailed as a wonder drug

**DMSO stops pain;
FDA still testing**

by Paula Abend

What costs \$4 a gallon to produce, has a black market price of \$5 or more for two ounces, cleans printing machines and is viewed by thousands of people in pain as an indispensable balm?

The answer is dimethyl sulfoxide.

DMSO, as the chemical is commonly known, is the subject of a controversy that has raged in the medical establishment for more than 15 years. Some physicians hail it as a "miracle drug" whose many uses include the treatment of arthritis, sprains, herpes, spinal cord injuries, strokes, mental retardation and skin ulcers. Other doctors acknowledge its analgesic properties but are skeptical of its medical usefulness and long-term effects.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved DMSO for human use in only one instance, treatment of a rare bladder disease called interstitial cystitis. But the chemical is easily and legally obtainable because its industrial uses as a cleaner and solvent make it impossible to control.

Just one company, Research Industries Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been FDA-sanctioned to manufacture DMSO-50, the only form of DMSO approved for human use. But since it has attracted media attention, a clandestine marketing system has sprung up that channels industrial grade DMSO to people using the chemical as medicine. This is usually done through small ads in newspapers or magazines.

Acme Solvents, which sells DMSO out of its Oakland office, has been running ads in the San Francisco Progress that are typical of the understated, almost cryptic messages used to sell DMSO.

Besides giving the name of the product, Acme's advertisement states only that its product is "laboratory quality" and costs \$4.95 — the ad neglects to say it is only for two ounces. The phone number of an answering service is also given. When customers call they are asked to leave a name and address so an order form can be mailed to them.

The order form requires buyers to sign an affidavit stating: "This chemical will not be used, either in its original form or after further processing, as a drug for humans or animals," and it will not be resold by me for such purposes."

The company has a policy of not discussing the uses of DMSO, but its assistant general manager, who would identify himself only as Lou, said a 70 to 80 percent solution was the normal strength for use as a cleaner. Since this means that more DMSO than water is needed to mix a bucket, using DMSO for cleaning at Acme's prices would be prohibitively expensive.

DMSO is also sold in health food stores. One store sold bot-



By Tom Levy

ties of it manufactured by United Systems Inc. of Albuquerque, N.M. A four-ounce bottle sold as \$9.95.

Other sources of DMSO, a by-product of the papermaking process, may be hardware stores or car repair shops where the chemical is used as a paint thinner and degreaser.

Unauthorized use of DMSO increased dramatically last year after CBS' "60 Minutes" broadcast a segment on the substance and work of Dr. Stanley Jacob, a pioneer of DMSO research at the University of Oregon.

Jacob began working with DMSO in 1964 after he was approached by Robert J. Herschler, a research chemist with Crown Zellerbach, who now owns a firm that develops new forms of DMSO. Herschler realized the substance had medical potential when he noticed it relieved itching. He tried to get Stanford Research Institute interested without success and was then introduced to Jacob by a mutual friend.

Jacob, who has FDA approval to use DMSO experimentally, treats about 40 patients a week with varying doses of DMSO. Among those who have visited his Portland clinic are former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, Katharine Hepburn and the late John Wayne.

On the "60 Minutes" show the chemical was praised for its ability to ease pain by June Jones, a second-string quarterback for the Atlanta Falcons, by a woman suffering from acute arthritis, and by a housewife who had severe whiplash and nerve damage. All said DMSO helped them when nothing else did.

Jones said DMSO helped him overcome the pain in his

shoulder caused by calcium deposits.

"I swear by it," he said. "I'm telling you my arm is better. I throw faster, straighter, better."

Many other professional athletes use DMSO. Although the National Football League has banned DMSO, players are often able to obtain it from cooperative veterinarians who use it on horses and dogs with musculoskeletal injuries and inflammations.

In most cases, athletes are not prohibited from using DMSO since the chemical is not a stimulant. Dr. Irving Darid, head of the U.S. Olympic Committee's Sports Medicine Council, said, "There are no official penalties for an athlete using DMSO, but until the FDA gives approval for use in certain injuries, we certainly can't give our approval."

When Sen. Edward M. Kennedy held a hearing last year on DMSO, Jones and Daryle Lamonica, a former Oakland Raider, testified on its behalf. Lamonica said DMSO could provide relief from a swollen ankle or a black eye within an hour.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Kennedy said, "Hundreds of thousands of people suffering from a variety of painful, often disabling diseases have placed their hopes in this drug. And yet, after 18 years we still don't know whether those hopes are misplaced."

It is estimated that more than 100,000 people a year are using DMSO, a fact that worries FDA officials.

A small topical application of DMSO sinks into every tissue of the body and carries anything mixed with it along. This

makes DMSO a potentially useful vehicle for the absorption of other drugs but also poses a danger.

"Industrial grade DMSO is not packaged with the quality control that is applied when the chemical is manufactured for human use," said Connie Saito, FDA Consumers' Affairs Officer. "As a result many impurities that may be present can be carried directly into the blood stream."

Saito also said the FDA's approved usage of DMSO stipulates the substance not be used more often than every two weeks.

People are applying it every day," she said, "and they usually don't know what strength solution they're buying."

DMSO users should be careful to wear natural fabrics while applying the substance, according to Saito, because it dissolves many synthetic fibers and can bring them into the blood stream as well.

The long-term effects of DMSO also pose many doubts in the minds of physicians. Dr. Rouben Akka, assistant medical director at the SF State Health Center, said, "DMSO is not dangerous in the short run, say three or four months, especially when it's diluted 70 percent or more."

"But the long run is another matter. Nobody knows what might happen to a woman who's been using it since age 16 and gets pregnant at 32. Sometimes genetic changes don't show up until the next generation."

In 1965 the FDA sharply curtailed testing of DMSO because it caused ocular changes in lower animals. No evidence has surfaced, however, linking DMSO to ocular changes in humans. Currently, the FDA is studying DMSO's value as a treatment for scleroderma, a skin-hardening disease.

But the agency's refusal to approve the chemical for other uses has raised cries of a "ban-the-balm" campaign.

"If their (FDA) policies with DMSO are an accurate barometer of their general procedures with food and drug policies," said Jacob, "the bureau, itself, may be a great hazard to the health of the people of this country."

Dr. Arthur L. Scherbel, a rheumatologist at the Cleveland Clinic, said, "People are using it without proper guidance, and that is a mistake. The sooner it is released the better."

Part of the problem lies in the FDA's reliance on double-blind studies. Since DMSO has a distinctive oyster-like taste and imparts a strong, garlic odor to its users, those treated with DMSO rather than a placebo are automatically tipped off.

In addition, each new aqueous solution, as well as each new application, of DMSO is treated as a new drug subject to approval.

Commercial considerations have also played a role in keeping DMSO unapproved. Drug companies, balancing the cost of new drug applications against profits, have shunned testing a substance that is non-patentable and as cheaply manufactured as DMSO.

"I think if I would have said it was good for a sprained ankle, but only if the ankle sprain were on the left side," complained Jacob, "DMSO might be approved today."

Campus gets money to stop blackouts

by Heidi Garfield

Sacramento — A \$66,000 electrical renovation project for SF State was approved at this week's meeting of the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees.

If the project is not completed there could be a campus-wide power shortage, said James E. Westphall, assistant vice chancellor of physical planning and development for the system.

"We have taken the capacity of the system to its limits," Westphall told the trustees. "There already have been a couple of power outages since we discovered the problem in December."

The project, part of the state-funded Capital Outlay Program, would increase the transformer size and correct switch gear problems in the power system for five older buildings on campus.

The project was first considered a low-priority budget item. On further investigation by campus staff members, however, the need for power conversion was re-evaluated as critical.

"The budget is now being considered by the (state) legislature," Westphall said, "and if this project is given a greater priority, it will increase the chance of being funded."

A pay increase proposal for CSUC clerical assistants, supervisors, deans and vice presidents that had been tabled at the board's January meeting, was again tabled until June so more information could be gathered.

A 1.5 percent increase for clerical assistants, 2.5 percent for supervisors and 5 percent for deans and vice presidents was postponed.

The 5 percent increase took the most

debate time. However, most campus presidents were in favor of the raise because it is hard to attract qualified high-level personnel at low salaries.

The trustees also failed to decide whether to endorse a bill that would allow students to get the correct answers to their college entrance exams within 90 days after taking the test.

Two separate committees debated for hours the merits and pitfalls of SB101, a "truth-in-testing" bill proposed by Sen. Milton Marks, R-San Francisco.

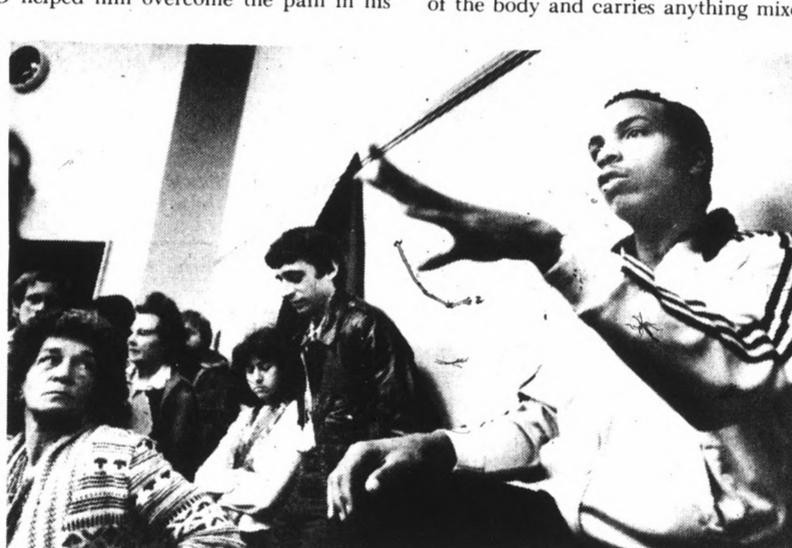
The bill would require the Educational Testing Service to mail students a copy of their test answers, along with the test questions and correct answers, if they so request within 90 days after taking the exam.

The trustees formed a committee of themselves, faculty, university presidents and students to investigate student concerns and assess possible benefits of the bill. It will discuss its findings with Marks before taking a stand on June 2.

The board also unanimously approved a \$125 million project for building maintenance and repairs on all 19 CSUC campuses in 1982-83. In addition money will be used to provide "innovative instructional facilities to meet new methods of instruction."

"The university (SF State) is in dire need of renovating our tired old classrooms," said SF State President Paul F. Romberg. "I'm ashamed that we have to teach accounting in old chemistry classrooms where teachers have to balance calculating machines over sinks."

Research funds for this story were provided by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.



Muni drivers Cal Davis and Carl Brown, at left, met with passengers to discuss their common problems. Above, a Muni passenger presents his opinions about the transit system.

Muni drivers and riders organize

by Maureen McGee

Someone hops onto a Muni bus and asks the driver for change for a dollar. The driver firmly tells him that he doesn't carry change, but the rider insists he has to ride the bus.

The would-be rider gets violent. The bus driver warns him and presses an emergency call button that doesn't work.

This sort of confrontation is a daily part of the Muni routine, but this time it was a skit staged by Muni drivers and regular passengers who want to tell the people of San Francisco what their public transportation system is really like.

The skit was part of last Thursday night's meeting, attended by about 100

people of the Muni Coalition. The meeting was held in the Louis R. Lurie Room at the main branch of the San Francisco Public Library.

"Opening up the lines of communication between the drivers and the riders" was the reason for the meeting, said Steve Heimoff, a Muni Coalition member for a year and a half.

Driver Calvin Davis gave a short speech between several skits and questions from the audience.

Davis said, "Over the last several months S.F. Muni operators have been tried and convicted by some members of the media — both printed and electronic.

"Just imagine what bad publicity does to secure monies for the LRV's and the cable cars.

"The press came (to the meeting) because of the recent problems with violence, but violence wasn't the focus," said Heimoff, who is an SF State full-time graduate student and secretary of SF State's Film Department.

The violence issue was one of the main reasons for the strong turnout, said Heimoff, but he said a more important result of the meeting was the first step in communication between the people who know Muni best (the drivers and the riders) and the beginning of future organization.

The congenial questions and answers between the audience and six Muni drivers focused on everyday problems on the buses.

"Why is it that Muni runs a banana-

boat service, where buses come in bunches or not at all?" asked one rider.

"Schedules are too tight, far too tight. They're put together by computers and they're ridiculous," replied a driver.

The drivers mentioned many everyday problems that cause the lines to back up: double parking, school kids and bus breakdowns.

"Drivers don't get cooperation from maintenance or management," said another driver.

"The Reagan administration is going to make incidents of violence higher, because of the budget cuts. It will affect incidents on the buses," the driver said.

Bilingual signs and more community involvement were suggested solutions.

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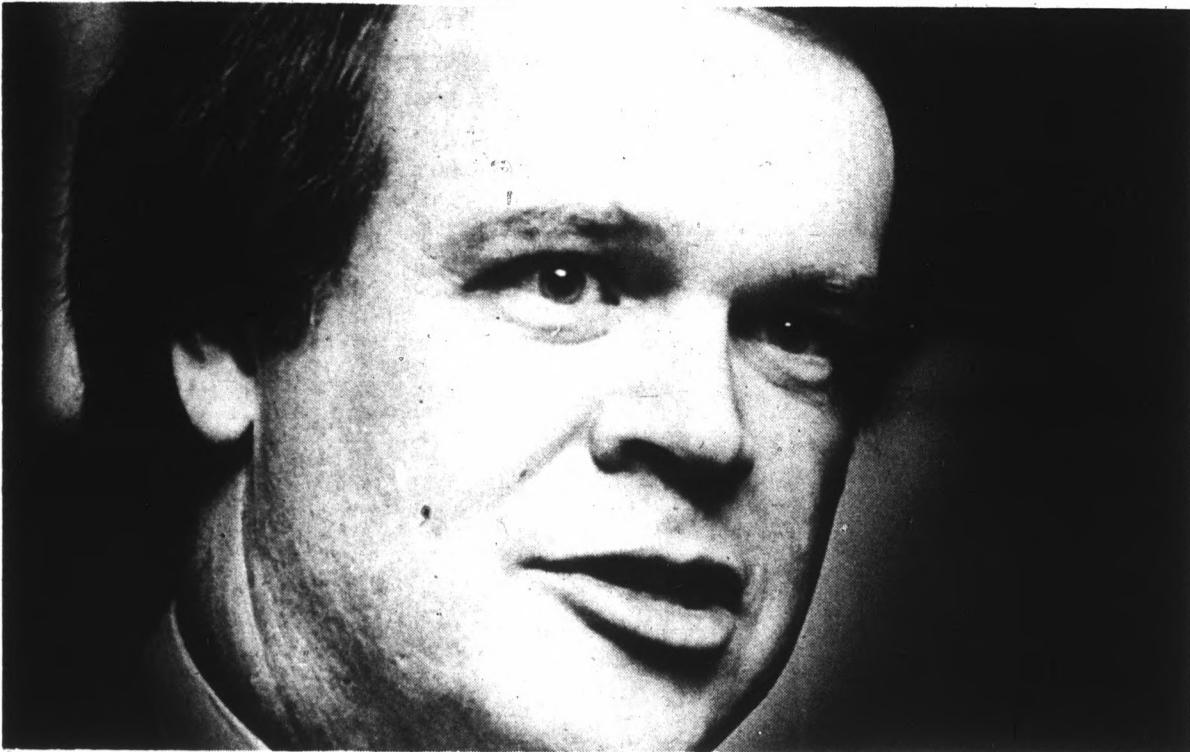
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Terry Herndon: "The bad guys are winning."

Educator urges desegregation

by M.J. Barnett

Terry Herndon, executive director of the National Education Association (NEA), told 125 students and faculty that to achieve desegregation of the nation's schools, we need to express ourselves to our congressmen, because "whoever makes the most noise will win."

"At the present time, the way I see it, the bad guys are winning," said Herndon.

Herndon made his eloquent address on the status and future of desegregation yesterday afternoon in Knuth Hall. The lecture was sponsored by the Edith P. Merritt Memorial Lecture Fund.

Herndon spoke of the inspiring commitments our founding fathers made to a government that would secure everybody's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"These men pledged their honor; their fortunes and their lives. And yet something went very, very wrong," he said.

Herndon chronicled events from the Declaration of Independence to the U.S. Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools in Brown vs. Board of Education. He said the hopes created by the Brown decision have been disappointed. He said that according to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the majority of black and Hispanic students in large cities remain in segregated schools.

Herndon cited a 1980 report by the U.S. Education Commission that revealed that many white students are also in isolated schools in the suburbs and that the effect of the situation on education is devastating for both groups.

According to Herndon, nearly 40 percent of America's black children study in virtually all-black schools, and nearly 70 percent attend predominantly black schools. He also said segregation is increasing in many parts of the United States.

Herndon said the Education Commission determined that

racial isolation has equally adverse effects on white children.

"A paper recently prepared for the NEA said that as a function of both race and poverty, minority students in urban areas are at a disadvantage in gaining access to a quality education on a par with that available to their white, suburban counterparts," said Herndon. "White students, on the other hand, are disadvantaged in not experiencing the multi-racial education which can provide them with the skills and the attitudes necessary for coping successfully in a multi-racial society."

Herndon also cited the inferior physical condition of urban schools and the higher dropout rate among minority students.

He referred to opposition to desegregation as an irresponsible and immoral stalemate and said "we've been able to put a man on the moon, and yet we have not been able to desegregate our schools."

He blames "reactionary and cowardly political pandering to popular fears" for continued segregation. He cited numerous examples, including the failure of Congress to provide the Department of Justice with the funds to follow up the Department of Education's plans for desegregation.

He also criticized school board members across the country who have led anti-desegregation movements.

After the address, a woman asked Herndon if the money for busing wouldn't be better spent on improving the schools. Herndon replied that although this is a frequently asked question, it was never raised when busing was used for vocational training or for sports activities.

Herndon said that in the future, public leadership can reverse the negative reactions to desegregation and that every one should put pressure on Congress. He also sees hope in the courts and praised the quality of the people former President Carter appointed to the federal bench.

Herndon said it's possible that we may see groups of citizens suing the federal government for not fulfilling its responsibility to execute the laws of the land.

Her Honor the music prof

Peninsula mayor also a teacher

by Thomas K. Miller

Helen Bedesem feels beleaguered, besieged and over-programmed. Yet, as mayor of Half Moon Bay, member of the Central Coast Regional Zone Coastal Commission, and SF State music professor and administrator, she is the embodiment of her strong conviction — that democracy can work only if people get involved.

And if her schedule is any indication of her involvement, then Bedesem's belief in democracy is prodigious.

Besides teaching musicianship and music theory four days a week and processing all the Music Department's scholarships, she co-chairs Student Services "in lieu of any pay."

Besides these campus responsibilities, she spends her Mondays in Santa Cruz sitting on the coastal commission listening to and voting on requests by cities, counties and individuals for changes to the coastline.

"The coastline is defined," Bedesem says, "as the coast to about five miles inland or to the closest road by the sea. All changes within the area, whether it's putting in a new road, building a building or adding onto a house, must be approved."

Besides her coastal commission duties, for which she is paid \$50 a week to represent all the cities of San Mateo County, she has the additional full-time responsibility of being mayor of the only city between Pacifica and Santa Cruz. She is paid \$50 a month, the same as city council members receive.

"The mayorship rotates yearly between the council members," Bedesem says. "For that year the mayor has more work to do but is paid nothing extra."

But Bedesem is not in it for money. She is concerned about the future of Half Moon Bay. She believes fervently that a town can't remain static.

"There has to be controlled growth," she says. "Otherwise you have a dead town. I believe in this so firmly that I got into the middle of it and involved myself."

But it is just this belief that has added a note of paradox to her life. On one hand, the Coastal Conservation Act of 1972 states that there can be no development or growth on "prime agricultural land" within the coastal zone. On the other hand, Half Moon Bay and its surrounding countryside is all prime agricultural land.

Despite her civic enthusiasm, she is happy that her responsibilities are beginning to wind down. Her term as mayor is over in two weeks, and the coastal commission will be disbanded July 31.

"In fact, the commission should have been phased out two years ago. It hadn't finished what it set out to do,



Helen Bedesem of the Music Department.

By Charles Hammont

Bedesem wants to see her town grow at a controlled rate of 5 percent or less. The Coastal Act says it can't grow at all.

To get around this, Bedesem and the city's staff and planning commission have devoted the last three years to drafting their own Local Coast Plan. But to become effective, the plan must be approved by the Central Coast Regional Zone Coastal Commission on which Bedesem sits.

"And I know they won't approve it. There'll be a 9 to 7 split with me in the minority just as there always is."

So what is the point of working on a plan for three years when it's known in advance that it's futile?

"But it's not futile," Bedesem says. "It's only after we've gone through this process that the city and the state can begin to compromise. That's how the democratic process works, and I'm a great believer in democracy."

Despite her civic enthusiasm, she is happy that her responsibilities are beginning to wind down. Her term as mayor is over in two weeks, and the coastal commission will be disbanded July 31.

"In fact, the commission should have been phased out two years ago. It hadn't finished what it set out to do,

getting the cities and counties conformed to the act, so the legislature extended it for a while with a proviso not to reinstate."

Bedesem, who came to SF State in 1952 and has a doctorate from Columbia University, was intimately involved in the student strikes of the '60s.

"At the time," she explains, "I was director of Financial Aid, and my expulsion was number seven on the list of demands. The students wanted me out, so Hayakawa promoted me to dean of students. Naturally, the strikers weren't too happy about that."

Now the controversy is over, and Bedesem is happy teaching musicianship and music theory to "general education and B.A. students."

"I enjoy the mavericks best," she says. "They're usually the bright kids who realize they've been in the rock scene too long and that they need to start disciplining themselves."

Bedesem thinks that the best thing that people can do — students included — is to get out and get involved.

"Find out what the problems are, then do something about it. Rhetoric is no good. You've got to get out and do. That's when you see democracy in action."

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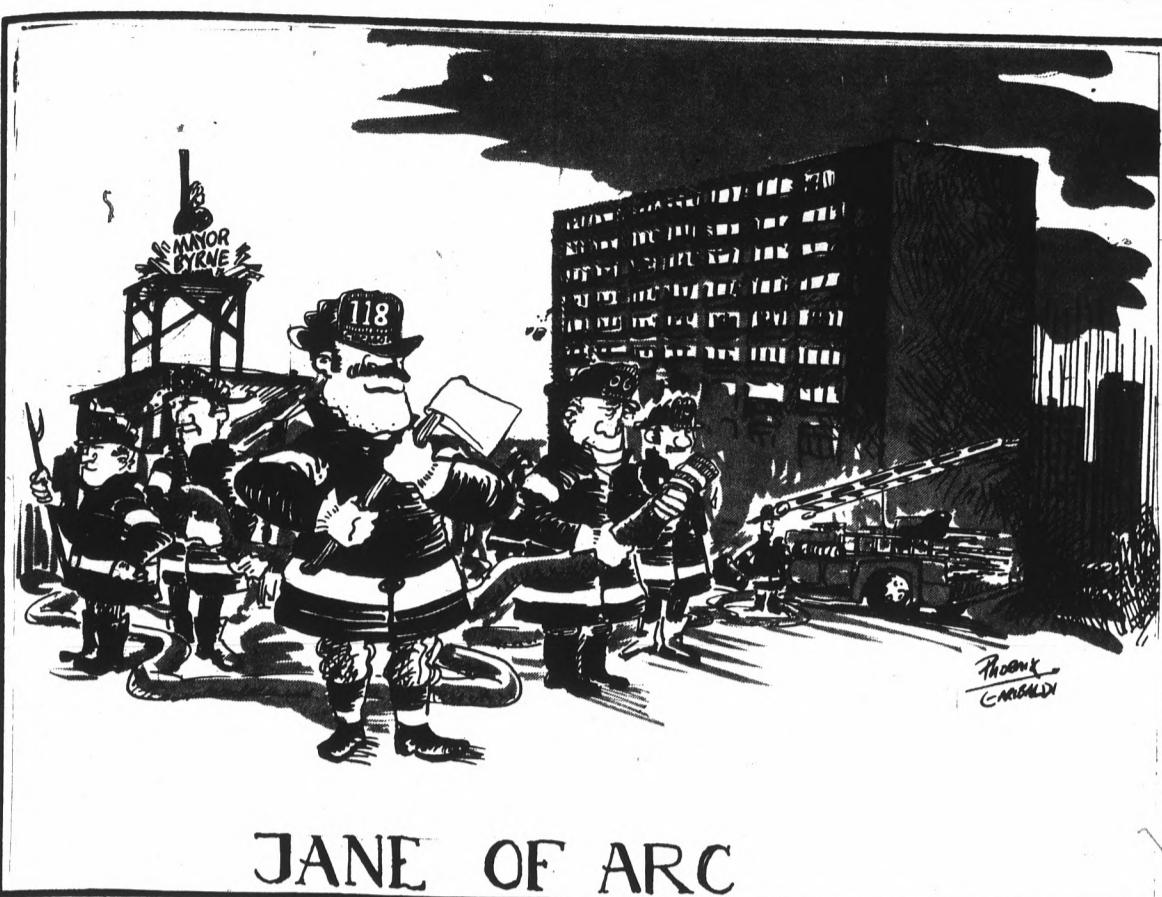
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Opinion



JANE OF ARC

Editorial

Chicago gets Byrned

Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne's announced intention to take up temporary residence, under police protection, in her city's most notorious housing project has been roundly criticized as a ploy to advance her political career. But this is an exceedingly narrow view.

There are other considerations the mayor's critics have failed to take into account: Byrne's adventure will probably merit an entire chapter in her memoirs, and it will undoubtedly give her something to talk about at cocktail parties in the elegant apartment to which she plans to return.

Byrne and her husband are going slumming, she says, "to prove to the community that they are going to live without fear (and) raise their children without intimidation."

The project, run by the Chicago Housing Authority, has been the site of 11 killings, attributed to gang violence, in the past two months.

"I'm not afraid over there at all," the feisty mayor said, "and I think what you have to prove is that you don't have to be afraid."

Obviously Byrne is banking heavily on the deterrent effect her personal police guard will have on potential predators. But it's difficult to see what relevance her courage will have to the project's 14,000 other residents, none of whom are

expected to receive small armies of their own.

And there may be a wrinkle that hasn't occurred to Byrne and her political adviser husband. Consider this hypothetical scenario: Byrne is walking along, fearlessly, deep in the bowels of her new neighborhood. Suddenly her bodyguards, police veterans who formerly marched to Mayor Daley's tune and little appreciated her campaign vitriol against their late, sainted hero, decide to break for a midnight snack.

Byrne is left alone, protected only by her liberal convictions.

This is, admittedly, implausible, but possible nonetheless. Frank Serpico, the one-time pariah of the New York Police Department, discovered the hard way that cops can be distracted when they want to be.

In any case, such a scenario would at least give the mayor a more realistic taste of life under urban renewal — or, as some have called it, "urban removal."

She might then come to share the opinion of the young black woman, a resident of the project, who told a television reporter: "Maybe she'll do something about tearing it down, because that's the only solution to the problem."

Letters to the editor

Righting it

Editor:

It is obvious from the focus and content of her article, "Why college students can't write," that Karen Franklin is endeavoring to fill her journalism portfolio with "noble" clips for future employment. My question is whether she's trying for a job with The National Enquirer or Star.

As an English major who has tutored for both Trudy Laney and Bill Costello and penned a few "campus" articles as well, I believe I qualify to comment on the credibility of Franklin's article. As I read it, Franklin succeeded in gleaning three disgruntled students out of a campus of 25,000. ("Even three swallows do not make a summer.") If Franklin is trying to master the techniques of "yellow" journalism, then she may very well graduate *summa cum laude*.

It has always been my understanding that true journalists are supposed to do their homework, as they say, which means working to dig up all the pertinent facts and presenting them as objectively as possible. The correlative of that ("doing one's homework") is not being either intimidated by The Deadline or using it as a "crutch" to ignore those facts at the expense of objectivity. The journalist who neglects this runs the risk of turning their typewriter into an ax — as Franklin did.

The fact is that the great majority of those students who sought tutorial help for their writing problems, either at the Tyler Lab or the Student Learning Center, were helped or achieved a degree of improvement in grappling with their writing problems. Despite personality conflicts, scheduling problems, or lack of interest on the part of one party or the other, in general students experienced positive, productive tutoring

— and the statistics that Franklin neglected to include in her article will bear me out.

C'mon, Franklin, get the story right. Cut out the cheap shots at the tutors who are trying to get the job done.

Paul Kruglinski

Write again

Editor:

Your recent article ("Why college students can't write") created a distorted impression of the opinions of students who are in our study skills program. Your reporter's sample of three students was certainly not representative of the overall picture. As part of our regular program review process we solicit written, anonymous evaluations from all the students in the study skills program. We review all the evaluations and attempt to adjust our program accordingly. While there are always valid criticisms and constructive suggestions, the great majority of student evaluations that have been collected over the years (approx. 2,000) show that our students are satisfied with the services provided by the center.

We make a conscientious effort to listen to people who use our services, and we are always willing to make changes that will improve the quality of service. I am, of course, concerned that there are any students, no matter how small a percentage they may represent, who were not satisfied with our program. Therefore, I would like to invite the three students who were quoted in the article to discuss their criticisms with me, so that we can work together to assure that the center is doing all that it reasonably can do, to help as many students as possible.

Dr. William Costello
Director, Student Learning Center

His bike is gone

Editor:

I am writing this letter with anger in my heart. On Thursday, March 12, between 8:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m., my practically new Yamaha 1100 was ripped off from 19th Avenue between Physical Science and HLL. What really annoys me (besides the fact that there are a lot of people who are ripoffs) is the fact that there are a lot of people who are ripoffs!

I would like to see more officers on foot patrol around campus and a more enthusiastic job done by existing officers. Perhaps we can use some of our student funds to hire additional officers.

Crime on campus is on the upswing, to say the least. I might also suggest a student patrol, perhaps. But to start off with, we need a sense of awareness among students and faculty. If you see something that looks funny, question it! Or if you're afraid, get help or report it.

But we have to start somewhere. Let's stop crime on campus!

Bob Levy

Judo Club upset

Editor:

Recently, SF State's Judo Club, sponsored by the Associated Students, sent nine competitors to the Far Western States Judo Championships. By placing eight competitors, SF State won the team championship. This was a tremendous upset over San Jose State University, a scholarship school in judo, which has won the title for the past seven years.

Although the results of this tourna-

Liberty and justice for all who can pay



Laura Merlo

President Reagan is trimming the federal budget with the finesse of Lizzie Borden. Now his blood-stained ax is poised above Legal Services Corporation, the only practical link poor people have to affordable legal representation in civil matters.

Congress created the independent agency in 1974, recognizing that equal access to the courts and equal justice are meaningless concepts for anyone who can't afford to hire a lawyer. The corporation pays lawyers to represent indigent clients on a full-time basis.

Before he left office, Jimmy Carter recommended increasing the corporation's budget by \$26 million next year. Even Reagan's own transition team proposed simply trimming the budget to \$305 million. But the new president has told Congress he wants to eliminate federal funding for legal aid to the poor.

Legal Services Corporation holds modest goals. It aims to provide civil legal aid (as distinguished from criminal defense) at a rate of two lawyers for every 10,000 indigent people. By contrast, in San Francisco there is one attorney for every 100 residents. But most of these lawyers work for private clients and businesses that can afford to pay their fees.

Lawyers at Legal Services guide impoverished citizens through the confusing maze of government bureaucracy, often winning cases against government agencies that have illegally denied food stamps or other welfare benefits to poor clients.

The attorneys also handle divorce and immigration cases, settle landlord-tenant disputes and pursue consumer complaints.

The corporation is not overfunded. This year its national budget is \$321.3 million for 335 programs throughout the country. In California it gets almost \$29 million for 30 state programs.

San Francisco's \$1.8 million share pays for five neighborhood legal centers in Chinatown, Hunters Point, the Mission District, the Western Addition and on Market Street. The entire city program employs just 24 lawyers and a 40-person support staff. The private firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro alone employs more than 200 attorneys. Legal Services manages to serve the community with a relatively small staff.

To be eligible for free legal services in the city, a single person must earn less than \$395 a month. A couple must show monthly income below \$552, a family of four below \$776. It is difficult to see how a person could pay for basic necessities on such a miserable income, let alone hire a lawyer. Surely anyone trying to survive on earnings that small must be included in Reagan's definition of "the truly needy."

With attorneys charging upward of \$50 an hour for their services, a person living on less than \$395 a month couldn't even consider hiring a lawyer to pursue his or her legal rights.

Reagan is threatened by Legal Services precisely because it is effective in securing poor people their rights. It will be easier for him to cast a blind eye when they are without the legal means to defend themselves.

Reagan still holds a grudge against poverty lawyers because California Rural Legal Assistance, now the largest California agency funded by Legal Services, blocked him from cutting off \$400 million in MediCal aid when he was governor.

Now Reagan says the states must use block grant funds and other federal money if they want to sustain legal aid programs on a state-by-state

basis.

But placing such programs under state jurisdiction would cause a serious conflict of interest. Governors and legislators would be responsible for paying the attorneys who bring suit against state agencies. And politicians are unlikely to pay for litigation aimed at their own interests.

Such a plan would also force Legal Services to compete with its own clients for funding, since block grants are used for low-income housing and for aid to handicapped and underprivileged people.

Although private attorneys do perform some "pro bono" work — work done for free because it is in the public interest — it is unrealistic to expect private attorneys to fill the gap left by Legal Services' demise.

The American Bar Association estimates that closing the corporation's doors would require finding private lawyers for more than 1,200,000 cases nationwide — more than volunteer programs can deal with. Besides, poor people deserve a better guarantee that their legal rights will be preserved. They shouldn't have to depend on the generosity of the legal profession.

Poverty law is a specialty — one that law students have few incentives to learn. Cases involving the termination of welfare benefits, federally subsidized housing, Medicare and Medicaid and parental rights require special knowledge and skills found primarily among Legal Services staff.

If the program were eliminated or decentralized it would become difficult to locate an attorney trained to handle such cases. Now these lawyers are accessible, with offices in San Francisco's poorest neighborhoods. A great deal would be lost in scattering these attorneys all over the city.

Assuming that the federal budget does require severe cuts, there are other, fatter agencies that contribute less to the public good. One obvious target is the military budget.

A recently released House Appropriation Committee report detailed billions of dollars of waste in defense spending, and suggested that \$2.9 billion could be saved in the MX missile program alone. The report said \$1.1 billion could be saved by eliminating viewing ports and barriers for verifying the number of missile launchers deployed in the system.

Another \$1.3 billion could be saved, the report said, by reducing the number of missile transporters from 200 at a cost of \$8 million each to 50 priced at \$6 million each, without compromising the system.

The House committee listed numerous other excesses in the Army and Navy, and noted that the armed services have ignored earlier recommendations to initiate savings.

But the poor continue to command more than their share of attention from Reagan as he seeks to cut federal spending while maintaining a huge military budget. Programs that eliminate suffering are cut while the military gets fat.

Our new president may get misty-eyed when he watches school children pledge allegiance to the American flag. But when they say it stands "for liberty and justice for all," he doesn't understand the words any better than they do.

PHOENIX

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ment were sent and telephone calls were made, the Phoenix failed to mention the judo club's achievement.

Making the same errors as large newspapers such as the Examiner and Chronicle, the Phoenix has a tendency to do extensive reporting on "major" sports and only occasional, often token, coverage of "minor" sports. We ask the Phoenix to develop a unique sports department by shortening your coverage of the traditional big three sports (or only intercollegiate sports) and creating more room for additional and equal coverage of so-called "minor" sports. All sports have hard-working athletes. Why a few sports should get more recognition than several others is beyond our reasoning.

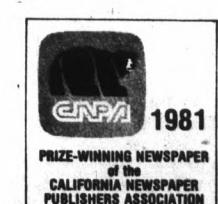
This year SF State is blessed with exceptional judokas in terms of skill, attitude and mutual cooperation. In the near future we hope to improve our communication with the Phoenix.

SF State Judo Club

(Your point is well taken. However, I received no calls.

— Sports Ed.)

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'Miracles' of an ad man

Hasting's billboard creator

by Mary D'Orazi

"The advertising business is a trinity: client, agency, and media. The client, of course, is god. And so it has been ever since the days of the first great ad man — Jesus Christ." — from "Christ was an Ad Man"

The title of Robert Pritikin's book may offend some. Like a good ad, it grabs your attention. The content, however, is not blasphemous, but instead explores an analogy that is both clever and relevant and weaves its way through each chapter.

"Christ was a superb communicator," said Pritikin, in a recent interview at his home, explaining the analogy. "He was selling a real miracle product, unlike miracle detergent or miracle gravy. He also has some great slogans that have survived almost 2,000 years. Of course, he did have an excellent client."

Pritikin himself has produced hundreds of advertising "miracles" and has a roomful of awards to remind him of them.

He will be speaking at 1:15 p.m. today at SF State's Knuth Hall in the Creative Arts Building. His appearance, sponsored by the Advertising Club, promises to be varied. He will talk about the world of advertising and his book — and he'll play the saw. The jacket cover of his book describes Pritikin as "America's Foremost Classical Saw Player."

A self-made multi-millionaire living in the Pacific Heights District of San Francisco, Pritikin moved up from mail boy at Young and Rubicam in New York to president of his own agency. He now runs a consulting service from his home with his partner Tony Eglin.

Pritikin has written and produced advertising for products ranging from Chevrolet to feminine douches.

One of Pritikin's most successful campaigns is the Hastings billboard which, according to his book, was the largest outdoor posting ever mounted by an advertiser in the Bay Area.⁴

The "Hastings Man," usually lying down in his Nino Cerruti duds while displaying one bare foot (for "a little spice"), has caused Hastings sales to rise dramatically.

A more controversial Hastings



Robert Pritikin, author of *Christ Was an Ad Man* By Charles Hammans

billboard used a Dianne Feinstein look-alike to model women's fashions. The irony of the ad was that Feinstein had just been placed on Mr. Blackwell's 1980 "worst-dressed women" list and had supported a proposition to ban billboards in San Francisco.

Feinstein threatened to sue if the billboards were posted, but she never did. Pritikin said that perhaps she decided it wouldn't be dignified to sue.

"I believe she objected because her aides gave her the impression that there would be follow-up billboards, and each one would remove a piece of her clothing until she was in her underwear," said Pritikin. "It was an interesting idea; however, it's not what we planned."

Pritikin is doing billboards for Bayview Federal Savings. The concept of the campaign is "The Bayview Town Gallery," and the billboards display reproductions of famous paintings.

Pritikin is confronted "with regularity" by businesses wanting him to sell their product, and "with regularity" he turns them down. These are usually clients who are hawking what Pritikin deems a "sleazy" product.

"But you have to look at the other side," said Pritikin as his small swimming pool glistened through the open 30-foot glass doors in his multi-

level art-adorned apartment. "A sleazy character is entitled to the best defense if he has a product to sell. However, we don't see it that way. If we don't like it, we don't do it."

Pritikin, a small man who looks about 50 but claims to be "ageless," said his creative process is simple. His formula might be: Keep an eye on the product and don't be cute.

He approaches each product with a positive attitude. "Inside every product is some extraordinary concept," he said. "I explore and study the product. I search out that characteristic which becomes the advantage to a competitive product."

Glancing around his taupe and peach pastel home, one notices an occasional pig, in addition to a small gold one hanging on a chain around his neck.

"Yes, there are a plethora of pigs in this house," he admits. These are reminders of the "hauntress" of a mansion on Sacramento Street who, carried with her a pig. Pritikin turned the mansion into what is now the eccentric Mansion Hotel.

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CLASSIFIEDS

National sorority accepted here

by Adriana Dechi

Wanted: Optimistic, open-minded, individualistic, industrious and energetic females.

These are the requirements of Phi Sigma Sigma. On April 4 it will become the first official national social sorority with a campus chapter since social sororities and fraternities were banned in 1960 at SF State.

The few sororities and fraternities now on campus were granted permission to organize here from a city charter. Phi Sigma Sigma will be different, because it is part of a national campus chapter.

Staunchly denying that it is elitist, its president, Suzy McKay, said Phi Sigma Sigma does not turn down applicants on the basis of race, religion or age.

It will consider for membership any female with a desire to join, a grade point average of at least 2.0 and the ability to pay \$120 a semester in membership dues.

Mckay described the current 14 members as the "kind of girls you could brush your teeth with." She said members are easy to get along with, sociable and pleasant.

Phi Sigma Sigma gives women the opportunity to socialize and plan activities, such as roller skating parties in Golden Gate Park and dances at the Student Union, she said.

But McKay said she has found it dif-

"Phi Sigma Sigma tries to foster a sense of camaraderie among women," McKay said.

The sorority also contributes to the National Kidney Foundation because kidney diseases are the leading killer among women today, McKay said.

Phi Sigma Sigma is a member of the Educational Scholarship Assistance Program, which grants financial aid to graduate members of the sorority.

Phi Sigma Sigma was formed last October to provide students with a social outlet, McKay said.

Because SF State is a commuter school, where students simply go to class, then directly home, she said, there were no means for students to meet and get to know one another.

Of the some 11 sororities and fraternities on campus, only four sororities are social.

Some sororities and fraternities are academic, like Phi Alpha Theta, or professional like Delta Sigma Pi, a business fraternity.

Unlike Phi Sigma Sigma, which is part of a national organization of fraternities and sororities, most campus fraternities and sororities belong to local organizations.

"Fraternities and sororities are growing in popularity," Activities Director Larry Blid said.

McKay wants to plan some social activities, like dances, with other campus sororities and fraternities.

ficult to recruit members because of students' misconceptions about sororities and fraternities.

Most students shy away from joining because of the stigma attached to sororities as elitist, she said.

Few see it as an opportunity to make close friends.

McKay said she hopes to get student government assistance. The Associated Students' policy prohibits its contributing to social sororities or fraternities, but McKay said Phi Sigma Sigma has a right to some funds because of the dues its members, as students, pay to AS.

McKay is now petitioning this policy.

Some Phi Sigma Sigma activities last semester included a bake sale and a "tuck-in." Sorority members, upon request, went to SF State's dorms and charged students \$1 to be tucked in, read a bedtime story and have a picture taken.

Future activities include social visits to Children's Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital.

McKay wants to plan some social activities, like dances, with other campus sororities and fraternities.

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(March 17)

with his feet. He said Cruz always dressed well on his own, and that he had never seen him wear anything casual.

Gilbert also discounted Jose Santa Maria's charge of being discriminated against in hiring because he is disabled.

The grievance hearing is set for

March 27 at 1 p.m. in the MOET office conference room at 1453 Mission St.

He said Thompson's only mistake in dealing with the issue was that she tried too hard to accommodate the two.

Gilbert said Cruz and Chen ostracized him, calling him an "Uncle Tom" because he would not oppose management.

Gilbert denied that Thompson had ever imposed a "Montgomery Street dress code" on the agency. He said he sometimes wore a jumpsuit to work and often wore no shoes because he writes

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SF State tells its side at hearing

— from page 1

fessors, their intentions, and what they're all about."

Horace Wheatley, Dew's attorney, produced a spring, 1978 class schedule showing that Dew had a class scheduled for the same time as the alleged incident.

Another graduate student, Barbara Rogers, testified on Monday that Dew had telephoned her at home in the summer of 1979. She had been a student of his the previous semester, and she said he wanted to talk to her about working with him in a parents' counseling group.

"I was busy and I didn't want him to come over," she said, "but he insisted, and so I said okay."

"When he came in, he hugged me."

"He started to put his hands on me," she said, breaking into tears, "I didn't know what to do."

She said he soon left, however.

Another time, he asked her out to dinner to discuss the counseling project, she said, but when he arrived, he was too tired to go out.

"He started to come at me . . . and I started to cry." She said he grabbed her again and again.

"I tried to fight him off — he forced himself on me."

Rogers, a public school teacher and single parent, said she would not reveal "in an open hearing" if she and Dew had been sexually intimate or had "engaged in sexual relations." According to later testimony, however, Rogers, in a written statement, had said that Dew left her "as soon as the sexual contact was completed."

But Rogers also testified that "I never had a love affair with Dr. Dew."

"I felt I was walking a tightrope," she said. "I also had to deal with him as a professor. If it had been anyone else, I would have told him to go to hell."

Literacy test is Waterloo for some

— from page 1

In rare cases where there is a two-point gap between the two scores, or when one reader gives a test a three (fail) and the other gives it a four (pass), a third reader settles the matter.

Every once in a while a student who fails appeals so convincingly to a counselor that he or she is allowed a retest.

Robinson explained the reason for this.

"Essay testing is known in the trade as unreliable. You don't know on any given occasion if the student is doing representative work. He can luck out or bomb."

A counselor will not favor a retest simply because a student's argument sounds convincing, Keroes said.

"On the basis of the exam, the counselor has to feel there is a better

Pale and soft-spoken, her hands tightly clasped in her lap, Rogers frequently broke down during her long testimony. Several recesses were called so she could regain her composure.

Tony Roffers, part-time counseling faculty member, testified that Rogers and Dew were in his class together and Rogers seemed "upset, apprehensive, afraid."

The small hearing room in the Physical Sciences building has been filled each day with about 50 spectators, and with reporters from area newspapers, radio and television stations.

Throughout the testimony, Dew's eyes remained downcast and he wrote notes almost continuously.

In his opening statement, Wheatley said there was a "personal relationship" between Dew and Rogers, after she had completed the class with him.

She said he soon left, however.

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"I felt I was walking a tightrope," she said. "I also had to deal with him as a professor. If it had been anyone else, I would have told him to go to hell."



By Rob Werfel

Barbara Rogers is escorted from Monday's hearing.

during a lengthy cross-examination, admitted that the university has no official policy on what constitutes sexual harassment. "We're in the process of developing guidelines," he said.

Wheatley began calling witnesses for the defense yesterday afternoon. Three students, Irene Doss, Van Minh Tran, and Rose Beatty, were the first to testify. Tran said that, contrary to Rogers' testimony about her reaction in Roffers' class, Rogers did not seem nervous or upset.

Doss testified that Dew "is a very professional and intelligent instructor and adviser."

The final defense witness yesterday was Associate Provost Gappa, who was questioned about procedural matters regarding the hearing.

The hearing will resume at 9 o'clock this morning and reportedly will conclude today.

Grad student tuition proposed for fall '82

— by Lisa Swinarski

A recommendation to charge graduate students tuition in the California State University and Colleges system was made to the state legislature by analyst William Hamm. Tuition would take effect in the fall 1982 semester.

An Assembly Ways and Means budget subcommittee deferred until May any consideration of the proposal. This proposal was opposed by the California State Student Association, the United Professors of California and the CSUC Chancellor's Office.

Hamm recommended that the CSUC Board of Trustees prepare a plan for tuition charges and related financial aid needs by Dec. 1, 1981, and suggested the plan propose specific recommendations for phasing in graduate tuition over a five-year period. At the end of the phase-in period, total charges to graduate students in the system would be commensurate with those of 18 comparable institutions elsewhere.

The 18 institutions, including the University of Hawaii and Illinois State University, were chosen by the state's Post-Secondary Education Commission based on the salaries of faculty and a quality of education comparable to the CSUC system. The average graduate tuition for academic year 1979-80, for all 18 colleges, was \$1,074. Undergraduate tuition was \$883.

"Our union has been flatly opposed to tuition in any form," Warren Kessler, president of the United Professors of California, said. "One of our basic goals is expanded educational opportunity. Tuition would drive away middle and low-income students and push the CSUC decades backward toward the era when college was limited to a socio-economic elite."

Kessler said that students, especially those who are unorganized and politically apathetic, are an easy target at a time when the state surplus is exhausted and the state is so vulnerable to President Reagan's budget cuts.

"Graduate students are citizens and voters," said Stewart Long, statewide treasurer and coordinator of the collective bargaining campaign for UPC. "The student organizations have not done enough lobbying, not just as students but as citizens. Grad students are people with degrees, working, and adding to the economy and this should be played up a lot more strongly."

Long thinks that charging graduates tuition will not generate much revenue and will reduce productivity because fewer will pursue graduate studies.

The California State Student Association, the University of California Student Lobby, and the California Committee of College Students' Associations have joined to form the California Coalition Against Tuition, which has been working to promote tuition-free education. The groups are asking people in the non-academic world for support of tuition-free education. Students will get a chance to express their stand on the issue by mailing postcards to the state legislature. The cards will be distributed on campuses by student governments.

Hamm justified the tuition charge saying that the high accessibility to CSUC graduate programs may be contrary to the public interest and that the CSUC graduate programs provide more private educational benefits than undergraduate programs.

"Once the foot of tuition gets in the door, it gets bigger and bigger," Robert House, associate provost of Student Services, said. "People of this state need free higher education. We have to continue to give people a chance at upward social mobility and I'm not just talking about the poor."

The Ways and Means Subcommittee No. 2, chaired by Assemblyman Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, deferred action until May, because that is when updated estimates of state revenue will be available.

Memorial Scholarship

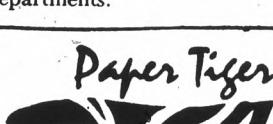
The first Bob Brown Memorial Scholarship will be awarded by the Broadcast Communications Arts and Journalism departments for the 1981-82 academic year.

The scholarship, which will be awarded annually, is named after television photojournalist Bob Brown, who was killed in November 1978, while on assignment in Guyana. Established by the National Broadcasting Co., the scholarships will be for a minimum of \$1,000.

Interested applicants must meet these requirements:

- Must be currently enrolled as full-time SF State students, majoring in broadcast communications, broadcast journalism or journalism.
- Must be at least second-semester sophomores but not eligible to graduate earlier than January 1982.
- Must submit official transcripts showing all college work.
- Must submit a 500-word biography and a 500-word essay on "Which local television news coverage do you consider to be best? Why?"
- Should be capable of living up to the standards exemplified by Bob Brown — Courage, sensitivity, talent."

Deadline for submitting applications is Wednesday, April 8. Applications can be picked up in the offices of the Broadcast Communications Arts and Journalism departments.



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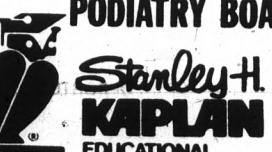
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In the background is Etcheverry Hall, on the UC Berkeley campus, the site of a controversial nuclear reactor.

Berkeley reactor protest arouses a small crowd

by Wendy Cohen

The "Grand Closing of the Etcheverry Reactor" turned out to be a grand disappointment. Saturday's anti-nuclear demonstration in Berkeley was well organized, well planned and virtually ignored by the community.

The "Grand Closing," as the protest was billed, was an effort to close a research and testing nuclear reactor that has been operating for 12 years on the University of California campus.

Organizers of the protest, the "New School Anti-Nuclear Committee," predicted a crowd of 10,000 people. The streets surrounding the reactor were cordoned off and city and campus police braced for a mob. But for some reason, possibly due to weather predictions, poor publicity or plain apathy, only 300 or 400 people showed up.

The reactor is in Etcheverry Hall, which also houses classrooms and offices. The building is 40 yards from the Hayward earthquake fault. There are regular emissions of Argon 41, a radioactive gas released into the air, and approximately 17 grams of plutonium have accumulated as radioactive waste from the reactor's operation.

The university and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission claim the building is earthquake safe and say the emissions are not hazardous to health.

Several groups, including the Berkeley City Council and the Berkeley Health Department's Commission on Hazardous Materials, have called for the shutting down and dismantling of the reactor, claiming the building is structurally unsound and that the potential health hazard is unacceptable for the community. The students of the Berkeley campus voted to close the reactor down in an election held last December.

Entertainment at Saturday's demonstration ranged from a speech by Michael Gray, author of the "China Syndrome," to performances by Pluto and the Nukettes and the Plutonium Players.

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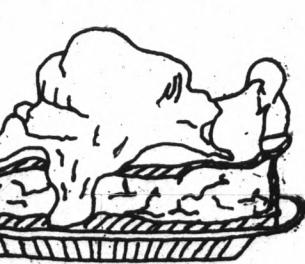
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A Mass for El Salvador

Celebration follows S.F. memorial

by Michael McCall

Adults wept silently, while babies cried aloud.

"I cry not just for Oscar Romero, but for 16,000 others who have been killed in my country," said Rosa Paniagua, as she delicately balanced her 13-month-old boy on the back of a pew in Mission Dolores Church in San Francisco so that she could wipe away her own tears.

Paniagua stood in the doorway and strained to see over the 1,500 people crowded into the church last Sunday afternoon for a "Misa Campesina," or folk Mass, to honor the memory of Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador.

Romero, 62, was slain on March 24, 1980, as he said Mass in the Hospital of Divine Providence, which he established for terminal cancer patients.

In a Sunday Mass two days before his death, Romero asked the military to lay down its guns.

"A human's order to murder should not prevail," said Romero, who was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. "No soldier is obliged to obey an order against the law of God, which says 'Do not kill.'

"I beg you, I implore you, I command you, in the name of God: stop the repression!"

Paniagua said she left El Salvador with her mother, father and brother in 1963. She said many of her family members still live in El Salvador, and her uncle and three cousins, one 14 years old, have been killed in fighting.

The majority of the hour-long Mass was said in Spanish. It included a passage from the Gospel of St. Luke in which Jesus returns to his homeland, Nazareth, "to proclaim liberty to the captives . . . and to set free the oppressed."

Midway through the Mass, Padre Abel Lopez read a short homily in English. He welcomed "all people of our faith for joining us in solidarity and for helping us remember the past and work for the future."

The Mass ended with a throng of people following six priests down the aisle, singing a Chilean protest song, "Pueblo Unido," or "People Unite;" the song

contained the verse "stand up and sing, the people will triumph."

A celebration in Dolores Park followed the Mass. The San Francisco Mime Troupe, Venceremos, Los Peludos and musicians from the American Indian Movement provided entertainment for the crowd.

The celebration's only speaker was Father Cuchulan Morarity, a member of the Social Justice Commission of the San Francisco Archdiocese, the group that organized the Mass and the park celebration.

Morarity said, "We (priests) are becoming an endangered species in Central America," which sent a ripple of laughter through the audience. The laughing stopped when Morarity said the priests were being killed "by bullets being sent from the United States."

He said he was "sick and tired of being



A Spanish Mass was celebrated Sunday at Mission Dolores in memory of Oscar Romero, an El Salvadoran priest who was assassinated one year ago.

ing ashamed of his country. We have backed Somoza, the Shah and the repressive military regime of El Salvador," referring to the deposed leaders of Nicaragua and Iran, and the military aid the United States has sent to El Salvador.

Morarity also called for the formation of a coalition to fight for "the demilitarization of the United States."

A crowd estimated at more than 2,000 basked in the hot sun, loudly applauding any reference to a "people's victory" in El Salvador or to the ending of U.S. intervention.

One woman, while looking at some pamphlets about Guatemala, said seeing "the unity of such diverse factions" was the high point of her day. She pointed to a smiling priest talking to a man selling Revolutionary Worker newspaper and nodded her head.

To that, L

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El Salvador rally on campus

from page 1

Cuchulan Morarity of the San Francisco Social Justice Commission spoke of numerous killings of church members by the Salvadoran government for their efforts to liberate and educate Salvadoran peasants.

Morarity, who worked with the people of El Salvador, said one of the main difficulties in El Salvador is distorted media coverage. He said a massacre last May of 600 Salvadoran refugees attempting to cross the

Sumpul River into Honduras was not revealed to other countries until last month, when the London Times printed a front page story, ironically called "The Massacre That Never Happened."

Morarity said that although religious workers in El Salvador provided evidence of the massacre to local press, "not a word was printed."

According to Ramon Cardona, a spokesman for Frente Democratico Revolucionario (FDR), both the

Honduran government and the Salvador government were responsible for the 600 deaths.

Cardona said the Honduran government recently captured and imprisoned Fucundo Guardo, a leader of the FDR. According to Cardona and SAUSIES, the FDR represents the vast majority of the Salvadoran people in their struggle against the right-wing junta.

SAUSIES also supports the liberation struggle led by the Farabundo Mati National Liberation Front.

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On campus Tuesday

Lulu shines on the Lloyds

This is the fourth and final in a series on the Bay Area's rising bands.

by Jeffrey Glorfeld

A bright, full-moon face frames enormous hazel eyes and crowns her 5-foot-2-inch girl/woman body; and her red hair tops all. Her hair has changed, or developed, from "cherry-bomb red" to today's luminous blood-red.

Stories about the Lloyds always lead with Lulu. And that is only natural. Lulu is the lead singer. The other Lloyds are guys. Regular, handsome enough, skilled musicians. But out front, there is Lulu. Singing.

In any Bay Area rock 'n' roll club where the Lloyds may be playing, audiences will be seen dancing, having fun. And often you will see people gazing enviously up at this small girl/woman on stage with her red hair, baggy Boy Scout shirt and tight black pants, singing the songs and loving every second of it.

For more than a year and a half the Lloyds — Ronnie J. on guitar, vocals and harmonica, Pete Meter on bass and vocals, Alan Thiele on drums, David Martin on lead guitar and vocals, and Lulu — have been working on their distinctive style of "hard pop" rock 'n' roll music.

Ronnie and Lulu form the nucleus of the band. They had performed together at everything from San Francisco street musicians to a straight lounge singing act before starting the Lloyds.

In their brief history, the Lloyds have put together some impressive accomplishments. Theirs was the only unsigned band to perform in an "international new wave festival" in Detroit last year; they won a very competitive local "battle of the bands" series of performances; and they were picked to perform in a Jon Peters (Barbra Streisand's boy friend) movie called "Die Laughing."

"Our band continues to evolve," Ronnie said. "What we started out with were not that fond of, but it was a place to start and we've changed a lot since then. And we will change from where we are now. Once you stop changing it just gets boring and you quit."

To that, Lulu added, "In the beginning our music was harsher, a lot of anger. We weren't a punk band but we had a definite edge. But as the band began to work together and develop a unit personality, new things started to happen."

"The problem with new bands is that



Lulu and the Lloyds will be appearing on campus Tuesday in the Barbary Coast at noon.

By Michael Jang

you progress so quickly in the beginning that what you did two months ago isn't as good as you are now or isn't what you want to portray," Lulu said.

"So, in a sense, we're kind of holding out," she said. "We just want it to be right. Different things come up that you have to do. You have to be ready for each step. And we feel that we're definitely ready now."

Along with all the niceness and hard work of the Lloyds there is a healthy ration of meanness. The words to songs like "Attitude Check," "Up On A Wire," and "And That's Why" contrast nicely with the band's up-tempo musical delivery.

Thiele's drumming runs along steadily with frequent hints of restrained exuberance. And Martin's tight fills and leads on guitar add to the sense of expectation.

The best way to describe Lulu's singing is just this: she can really sing. "I love performing," she said. "It feels so good to get up there and sing and have people love it."

"The way it feels when the audience likes what we're doing," Lulu said, "I carry that around with me and it gets bigger and bigger. It is really incredible."

"Better than sex," Ronnie added. "Like what Reggie Jackson said about hitting home runs."

"Yeah," Lulu agreed. "It probably is better than sex. And I have good sex."

SF State students who want to catch the Lloyds will be happy to know the band is playing at the Barbary Coast Tuesday at noon. Admission is free.

PHOENIX Thursday, March 26, 1981 9

Arts

A campy 'Rocky Horror'

by Michael McCall

The stage production of "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" has arrived in San Francisco, and it should feel at home.

The show is sort of a decadent "Frankenstein" on drugs, with a New York Dolls soundtrack. It synthesizes a B-movie horror spoof, science fiction, transvestites and rock music to produce a tacky, campy, mindless evening of complete pleasure and overwhelming fun.

In case you have lived the last decade in a time warp, "Rocky Horror" tells the story of an innocent, old-fashioned young couple, Brad and Janet, who have a flat tire on an old road miles from anywhere.

Looking for help, they enter the mansion of Dr. Frank N. Furter, a mad transvestite who heads a bizarre colony of creatures that have immigrated here from the planet Transylvania. Brad and Janet arrive just in time for Furter's unveiling of his latest creation — a piece of blond beefcake named Rocky.

The show glorifies the perverse. For instance, Janet says she is "saving" herself for Brad, and has never "gone past kissing, because heavy petting leads to seat-wetting." But before long, she is frantically singing "touch me, touch me, I want to be dirty."

The show was written by Richard O'Brien in the early 1970s. It opened in London in 1973 in a dingy old movie house, where it stayed for a wildly successful seven years.

In 1975, the play was made into a movie that has become a midnight-movie cult classic. Dedicated fans return to showings week after week, dressed as characters from the movie.

The new production sticks close to the original plot, with an extra sexual innuendo added here and there to maintain its outrageousness. The violent scenes added to the movie have been left out of the play.



The infamous Frank N. Furter (Frank Gregory) begins his seduction of the naive and unsuspecting Janet (Marcia Mitzman).

The weekend movie fans appeared for the show, some of them in full drag. They often yell out lines before the actors say them, and screamed responses to other dialogue. The screaming made some lines hard to hear and made the stage actors' timing very precarious.

Frank Gregory stars as Frank N. Furter; he does a wonderful job of improvising around the audience's screams, creating a relaxed and intimate atmosphere in the spacious Warfield Theatre.

Frank Piegaro, who plays Brad, said some of the screaming adds to the traditional relationship between audience and stage. But sometimes the screams bother him.

"When the audience starts stepping on lines it ruins the show for you, and it ruins the show for me," he said.

But the show did not seem ruined for anyone on Tuesday night. The cast romped, stomped and sang beautifully.

Susan Sontag wrote that the ultimate camp statement is "it is good because it's awful."

So go see this good-awful play — and scream obnoxiously, clap, dance in your seat and have some fun. The play runs through April 12 at the Warfield Theatre.

Airport glass

is worth the trip

by Stanton Puck

The San Francisco Airport Commission's first major exhibition, entitled "New Glass," opened March 15 and will continue through May 31.

The display, which includes more than 250 works in glass, is located at the San Francisco International Airport in the corridor to the "hub" of the new North Terminal.

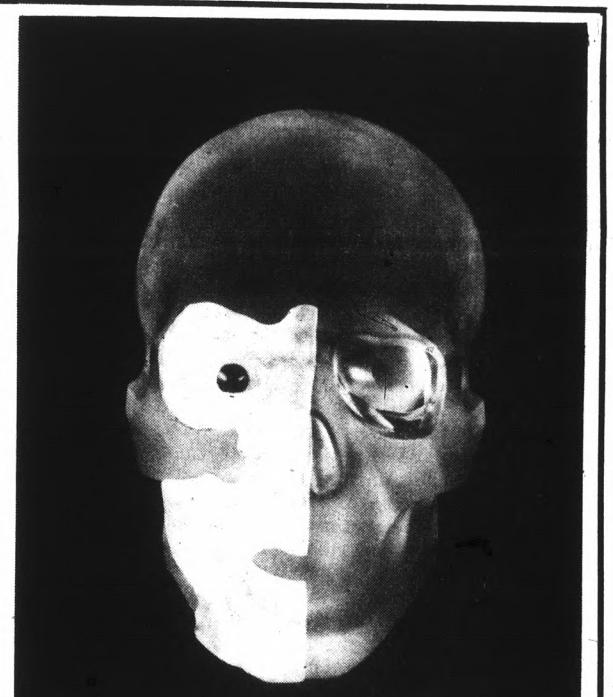
This exhibition is primarily intended as an art show, and some dramatically new concepts are applied to glass. As the Corning Museum of Glass in New York, which organized the exhibition, states, "After 35 years of utilitarian use, (glass) has become a medium of the fine arts, a material in which to conceive and create, for purely aesthetic purposes."

That new attitude is clearly evident in the show where glassware take on many different varieties. There are definitely "utilitarian" objects, like goblets, vases and bowls. But as useful as they may be, most of the "utilitarian" works have ornate and sophisticated designs.

One fine piece in this group is "Bowl Life," by Ann Warff of Sweden. As one looks down into this small bowl, the most striking feature is the rather ill-defined colorful artwork, which gives it a three-dimensional aspect.

Along with these, there are many glass pieces that are more obviously works of art, such as "Head of a Horse," by Vaclav Machac of Czechoslovakia, which is essentially a sculpture of amber-colored fused glass that is cut and engraved. The "Non-Functional Checkerboard Teapot," by Richard Marquis of the United States, is too small to be a real teapot but is fascinating to look at, with its distorted checkerboard design.

A number of pieces are fashioned from clear, highly polished, optical quality glass. Two very imaginative examples are displayed by American Hans Godo Frabel: "Hammer," depicting a crystal clear hammer pounding a nail, and "Hangers," which are very much to scale when compared to those in an average closet.



"Self Portrait," a glass sculpture with hologram by Michael Esson, one of the 250 sculptures at the San Francisco International Airport.

The exhibit is decidedly international in scope, with pieces by artists and designers from Italy, Japan, England, Sweden and the United States. As a means of demonstrating the Bay Area's importance as a center for contemporary glasswork, there are 17 artists from Northern California represented.

These works were previously displayed at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and will continue on to the Victoria & Albert Museum in London. The exhibit is only one segment of the airport's new program presenting various shows on different cultural resources.

When viewing the exhibit, be sure to get off the mechanical walkways running past it. Otherwise, you will pass by too quickly to appreciate it.

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March 27 — Franco Zeffirelli's "Brother Sun, Sister Moon" and "Romeo and Juliet" at the Parkside Theatre in San Francisco. Call 661-1940 for times.

March 29 — England's filmmaker Joanna Kiernan will lecture and screen three of her films, including "Dreamwork," at The Cinematheque in San Francisco, 8 p.m.

MUSIC

March 27 — Campus radio station KSFS presents No Alternative and Central File (New Wave) in the Barbary Coast from noon to 1 p.m. \$1 admission.

March 29 — Caswell and Carnahan (neo-Celtic traditional), featuring bagpipes and penny whistles, at Plowshares coffee house, 7:30 p.m.

March 31 — The Lloyds, San Francisco's own, in the Barbary Coast at noon. Free admission.

DANCE

March 27 — Margaret Jenkins Dance Company presents four works at the Jenkins Dance Studio, 8:30 p.m. Also March 28.

March 30 — San Francisco Ballet Company performs "The Tempest" live on KQED (Channel 9) at 5 p.m. and again at 8 p.m.

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Sports

Cagers foiled by LaCrosse



Jim Muyo

Don't blame the players

Question: Why might there be a major league baseball players strike on May 29, 1981?

Answer: Because many baseball owners weren't smart enough to see that by handing out million-dollar contracts they were only hurting themselves.

The owners have given the players the opportunity to become millionaires and the players are happy to take advantage of such generosity. It's now common for a player with as little as four years of service in the majors to get a million-dollar contract. Mitchell Page, the designated hitter for the Oakland A's, signed a five-year contract for an estimated \$1.9 million in January. Page has been in the majors for only four years and his batting average last year was a dismal .244. His contract calls for him to be paid more than \$500,000 in 1986.

The technical term for the baseball controversy is "free agency compensation" and it's easy to understand.

After fulfilling his contractual obligation to a team, a player may wish to offer himself to another team that in most cases will offer him more money. The player offers himself by declaring his free agency and placing his name in the "re-entry draft." Here, as many as 13 other teams can draft the right to negotiate a contract with the player, who has the choice of what can amount to several million-dollar contracts. The player chooses a team and signs a contract. That team must then give an amateur draft choice to the player's former team. Here is where all the trouble lies.

The owners now feel that a draft choice for losing the likes of a Pete Rose or a Nolan Ryan is not enough. Instead, they want a player (or players) from the team that signed their players.

What the owners are essentially asking for is the right to take away much of the bargaining power of the players. No owner would sign a Dave Winfield if he had to give up a Mike Schmidt in return.

The players are angry with this proposal, as well they should be. Their opportunities to become millionaires would evaporate.

The owners are calling the players greedy, but it was the owners who started paying those high salaries just so they could make more money. It was George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees who signed "Catfish" Hunter to a \$3.75 million five-year contract on December 31, 1974. Who could blame the other players for wanting to follow suit?

To combat the salary demands of their players, the owners have taken several courses of action. The George Steinbrenner, because of the lucrative television and radio packages and huge market of fans available, have continued to contribute to the salary escalation by signing free agents, the most widely publicized of whom is Dave Winfield, who signed a 10-year contract with the Yankees worth from \$12 to \$14 million. To the Steinbrenner group you can add Peter O'Malley (Los Angeles Dodgers), Gene Autry (California Angels), Ted Turner (Atlanta Braves), Haywood Sullivan (Boston Red Sox), and the general partnerships of the Houston Astros and Chicago White Sox.

Next there are the Hank Peterses, named after the vice president and general manager of the Baltimore Orioles. This group usually stays away from the free agent market but adds to the salary escalation by continually raising the salaries of its own players. To this group you can add Ewing Kauffman (Kansas City Royals) and Dick Wagner (Cincinnati Reds).

Then there are the Calvin Griffiths (Minnesota Twins), formerly the Charles O. Finleys. These are the owners who let their clubs deteriorate to last-place teams. To this group add William J. Hagenah Jr. and Bob Kennedy of the Chicago Cubs.

It should be noted that Finley saw this controversy coming. He was the hardest of hard-liners who refused to pay high salaries. When he attempted to sell Vida Blue, Rollie Fingers and Joe Rudi for \$3.5 million in 1976 because he knew that after the season they'd become free agents and he'd get only a draft choice for each of them, baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, in his ever-evident state of stupidity, negated the deals, claiming that they were not in the best interests of baseball.

Actually, million-dollar contracts aren't in the best interest of baseball either. But that's something that the owners created themselves. Now, after they gave it to the players, the owners want to take it away. It's too late for that.

Free agency also exists in football, basketball and ice hockey, but the rules in those sports say that teams must give up players equal in stature to the players they sign as free agents. As a result, few free agent signings occur.

But the problem is starting to flare up in football, and several owners fear that they will soon be in the same situation as the baseball owners. When the current player-owner agreement expires and a new contract has to be agreed upon between the National Football League Players Association and the owners, the compensation problems will arise.

When Finley sold the A's last August, he said that he could no longer compete with the other clubs to pay the ridiculous salaries that players were getting. Last month, Ruly Carpenter, the owner of the world champion Philadelphia Phillies, announced that his team was for sale because free agency would soon force him out of the game.

The players can afford to compromise in this case. Salaries should not reach new records each year. An amateur draft choice is not much for losing a Dave Winfield. Perhaps the owners can have a list of 15 or 18 players they can protect after signing a free agent. The team that loses a player can then be allowed to choose from the unprotected members on the roster.

But the owners have dug their own graves. Soon some will be buried in them. When the cry of "Play ball!" is heard April 8, it may only be for a while. May 29 is coming nearer, and neither side wants to compromise — right now.

Three Gators honored

Forward Angel Floyd and guards Patty Harmon and Diane Williams have been named to the Division III All-Region 8 basketball team by the Region 8 coaches.

All three players, now juniors, will return next season.

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Finish fifth in nation for second straight year

by S.F. Yee

It's been said that history repeats itself. Last Saturday night the SF State women's basketball team proved the point after losing for the second straight year to the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse in the AIAW semifinals, 78-71, in Stephenville, Texas.

The Gators (19-16) once again placed fifth in the nation among the 379 Division III schools represented.

Earlier, SF State had advanced in the "satellite" tournament by upsetting the host school and then sixth-ranked Tarleton State University, 56-54, on forward Angel Floyd's dramatic play with 17 seconds remaining.

Unlike last year's 15-point wipeout at the hands of Wisconsin-LaCrosse (23-6), the Gators, except for the first eight minutes, had kept the game close.

"I think we had numerous opportunities to win it," said Coach Emily Manwaring.

"We knew that we were going to be up against a 2-2-1 full-court zone press," she said. "It took us too long to break it without turning the ball over. Once we did, we were just too quick for them."

The Gators fell behind at the start, 20-6, mostly because of Wisconsin-LaCrosse's stubborn full-court defense.

"We always had problems starting out," said center Kim Rickman, who scored 10 points and grabbed a game-nine rebounds.

"We finally got our act together and then it (the Roonies' press) was working to our advantage. We were scoring off their press," she said.

Coming from 14 points behind, the Gators ended the half just five behind, 36-31. They continued their tear after the half to lead the Roonies by eight, 59-51 with a long 10 minutes to go.

"I was surprised that Tarleton didn't take it down and set up a play," said Manwaring, who noted that the Tex-Anns still had one time-out left.

The Tex-Anns came down with the ball, put up a 12-foot jumper that missed, and Floyd fittingly grabbed the rebound as time ran out.

Guard Diane Williams scored a game-high 19 points for the Gators.

By the end of the game, the Gators had shot a sluggish 38.8 percent, as compared to the Roonies' hot 48.5 percent from the floor.

With 4:30 remaining, the Gators ahead 66-63, the Roonies went on a 15-5 scoring streak to win the game. After having missed all of her five free throws in the first half, LaCrosse freshman center Donna Freese (16 points, eight rebounds) hit on her next six free throw attempts to pace the team.

"I think that we beat ourselves. We weren't truly beaten," said guard Patty Harmon, who scored 22 points and had five assists.

"This year, we went in there with a real positive attitude. We knew that we could outplay Wisconsin, even though they had lost only one varsity player," said Harmon. And the Gators almost did.

Friday night's do-or-die game against host team Tarleton State was another matter. Under constant verbal abuse from the obnoxious home crowd, the Gators fell behind by six at halftime, 32-26.

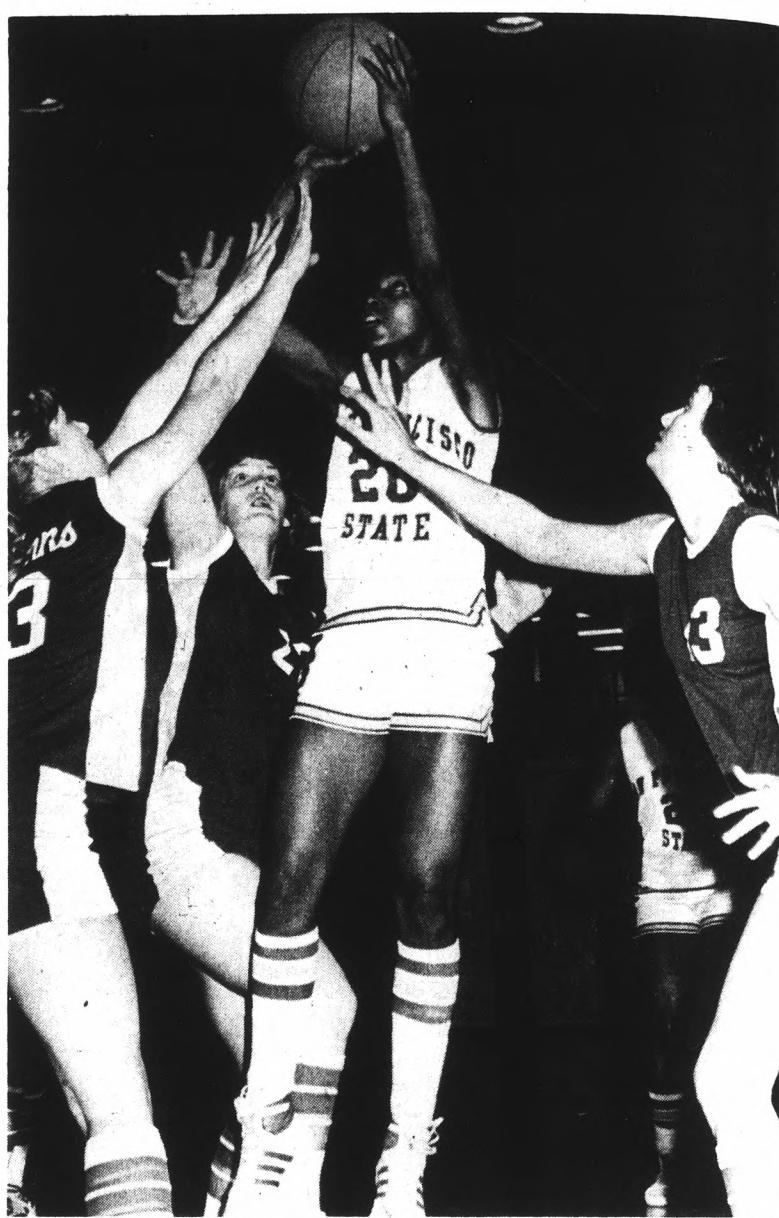
Late in the game, with the Tex-Anns leading 54-51, forward Carmen Yates (24 points, 13 rebounds in the two games) scored on a jumper to bring the Gators within one point with 1:30 remaining.

Then, with 21 seconds remaining, forward Angel Floyd stole the ball at the Tex-Anns' free throw line, dribbled the length of the court, scored and was fouled with 17 seconds left. Floyd, who finished with nine points and 11 rebounds, sank the free throw and the Gators were up by two at 56-54.

"I was surprised that Tarleton didn't take it down and set up a play," said Manwaring, who noted that the Tex-Anns still had one time-out left.

The Tex-Anns came down with the ball, put up a 12-foot jumper that missed, and Floyd fittingly grabbed the rebound as time ran out.

Guard Diane Williams scored a game-high 19 points for the Gators.



Gator guard Diane Williams scored over three opponents in Friday's victory over Tarleton State.

didn't know we had. Carmen (Yates) and Diane (Williams) had excellent seasons coming out of the junior college ranks.

Research funds for this story were provided by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

SPORTS DIGEST

Heath wins in vault

Darcy Heath took first place in the vault and the gymnastics team placed ninth overall in the national championships at Superior, Wisc., last weekend. The team should be strong again next year as four of the five members who went to the nationals will return. Robbie Ash is the only departee.

Women runners win

The women's track team, on the strength of Lisa Malias and Tina Woodson, defeated Sonoma State here last Saturday.

Malias won the 800- and 1,500-meter runs with times of 2:32.8 and 5:03.8 minutes. Woodson won the 100- and 200-meter runs with times of 12.3 and 25.5 seconds.

Other winners for the Gators were Barbara Faulkner in the high jump, Donna Avila in the long jump, Valerie Bell in the 400-meters, Patty O'Rourke in the 100-meter hurdles and Maria Ng in the 3,000-meters.

The team will be at the Stanford Heptathlon today and tomorrow and the Stanford Invitational tomorrow and Saturday. Both events begin at 9 a.m.

Busy week for women

After last Thursday's match against Sacramento State was rained out, the women's tennis team will play four matches with little rest, beginning with today's meeting with Montana State at 2 p.m. here.

The Gators will then face Sonoma State here Tuesday, Oregon State next Thursday and the University of Montana on Friday. All matches will begin

at 2 p.m.

"We lost to Oregon State and the University of Montana last year, but I think we have a good chance to beat them this time," said Coach Terrell Cope.

Badminton tourney here

After having not played since March 12, the badminton team will be host to the San Francisco State University Invitational this Friday and Saturday. Teams from Stanford, Fresno State, Cal State Hayward and SF State will compete.

Play will begin at 3 p.m. both days.

Male netters near .500

After defeating St. Mary's College and the University of Idaho, the men's tennis team is looking to even its record against Stanislaus State on Friday at 2:30 p.m. The team's record is now 3-4.

Brent Abel, Tommy Shea, Al Sisneros, Kevin Sverduk, Josh McIntyre and Mark Schaller won their singles matches against St. Mary's, while Abel, Shea, Shaller and Sisneros took their singles and doubles matches against Idaho.



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Gators need to take two this weekend

Stanislaus here Saturday

by Steve Tady

After crushing UC San Diego on Monday 13-3, the SF State baseball team returns to Far Western Conference action this weekend, taking on Stanislaus State in a three-game series. The Gators will travel to Turlock on Friday for one game, then return for a big doubleheader against the Warriors Saturday at Maloney Field.

Coach Orrin Freeman expressed the need to "take two out of three from Stanislaus" as the Gators try to catch first-place Sacramento State. SF State is two games out of first place with a 12-6 conference record.

The win over the Tritons from San Diego raised the Gators' season record to 15-7-1, but victory number 15 was not pretty.

The Gators did pound three hapless pitchers for 12 hits and 13 runs. They also stole seven bases. But they mishandled six chances, a season high, and generally played to the junior college level that San Diego has seemed to have mastered.

Mike Morris started for SF State and pitched a strong seven innings. He would have left the game with a shutout if it weren't for two pitches. Triton shortstop Rob Quiel belted a home run to left leading off the fifth inning, and Pat McGovern led off the sixth with an identical shot.

Before the home runs, SF State had built a 5-0 lead, thanks to Matt Gallegos, Todd Lee and Gregg Ridenour.

In the first inning, after two outs, Lee reached first on one of three Quiel errors. He stole his second base of the year and scored on an RBI single by Ridenour.

The Triton catcher, Jim Rex, had a very bad day. As soon as Freeman recognized that Rex had a weak arm, he sent everyone. Lee rumbling into second ahead of the throw was quite a sight.

The third inning saw the Gators unleash some power on southpaw starter Bob Allen. Catcher Don Dellaquila reached on another Quiel error and was forced at second by Gallegos. Then Allen picked Gallegos off first, but the speed merchant kept going to second and beat the throw of first baseman Brian Kummer.

Lee crunched his sixth home run of the year over the right centerfield fence,

and the Gators had a 3-0 lead. Ridenour followed with a "tweener" to right center that went for a triple. Gary Kosick singled him home for 4-0.

In the fifth, the Gators made it 5-0 on a Gallegos double and a long sacrifice fly to dead center by Ridenour. The worst was yet to come.

By the fifth inning, Gallegos had made one error and so had Lee, who was filling in at second base for Dennis Brickel, who broke his hand playing Humboldt State March 14.

Lee would commit another error at second and Gallegos would blow two other chances in the last four innings. Bob Robe also miscued from third base in the late going.

"We have to play better than that if we are going to win this conference," said Freeman after the game.

The Gators increased their lead to 8-2 in the sixth on two singles, two walks and a hit batsman.

Ridenour, who was three for five with two RBI for the day, doubled and scored in the seventh to give the Gators a 9-2 lead. San Diego scored in the eighth on two errors and a single.

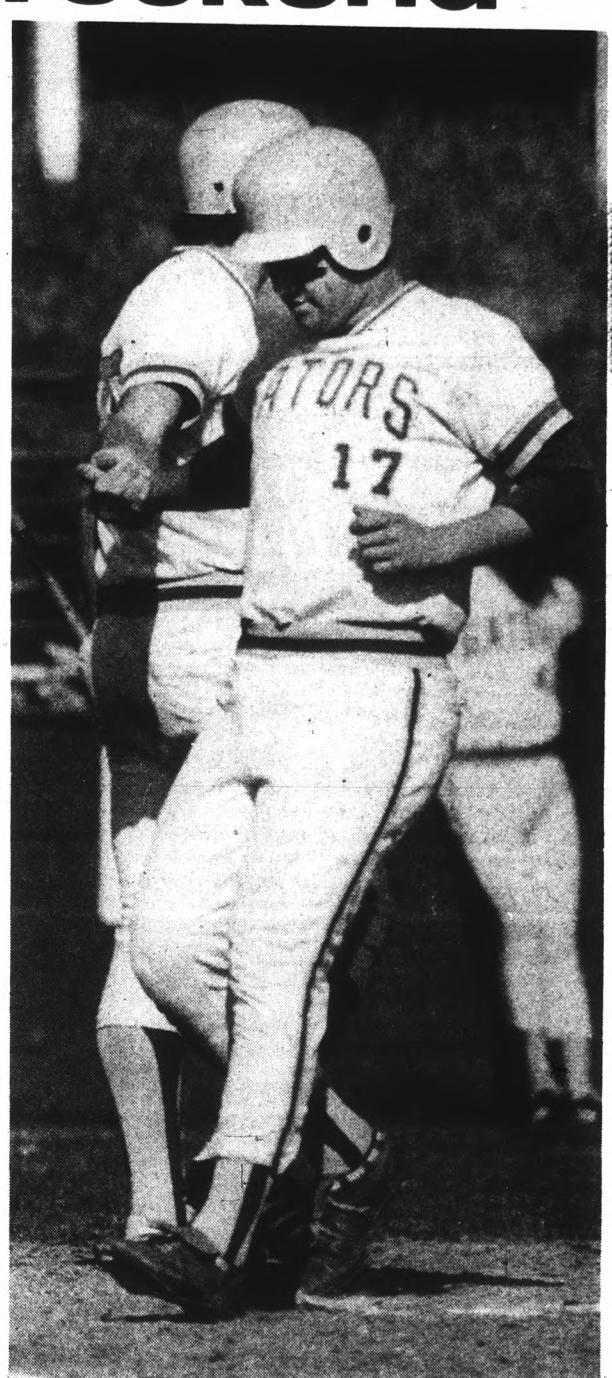
San Diego completed an awful half inning of defensive baseball in the bottom of the eighth. The new pitcher was Keith Yokomoto, a 5-foot-7-inch freshman. He walked the first batter, Andre Valentine, and promptly picked him off. Not a bad start.

Gallegos walked and stole his 20th base of the year, a questionable maneuver with a seven-run lead. Robe doubled and Lee singled. Then Yokomoto balked, threw a wild pitch and the second baseman made another error. When the dust had cleared, the Gators had four more runs.

Lee and Robe both lengthened their hitting streaks to 11 and 10 games respectively.

SF State had three games scheduled with Hayward last weekend but they were all rained out. They have been rescheduled for the weekend of May 6-7.

Tom Scheck broke his hand in the very same way Brickel did, swinging the bat against Humboldt. In fact, they both broke the same bone. Brickel was being operated on Monday, and Scheck has been ordered to wait to see if the pain is too severe to continue playing. They were both hitting over .300 and will be missed.



Photos by Rob Werfel

No power shortage here

Gator baseball coach Orrin Freeman is hoping that the Gator bats will continue to be hot this weekend. On Monday, Freeman looked on as Todd Lee crossed the plate after hitting his sixth round-tripper of the year. SF State defeated UC San Diego, 13-3.

Runners win, head for Stanford

by R.C. Morgan-Wilde

The SF State men's track team finally won one. Larry Sciaqua's win in the hammer throw signaled the beginning of a new day Monday on the new track at Cox Stadium.

After being trounced by Chico State 109.5 to 51.5 Saturday, the Gators turned the tide with a squeaky 82-81 victory over Lewis and Clark of Oregon.

The Oregon team was a strong contender in many areas and won seven events. But the Gators took all the rest with its best performance this year.

It was a clear, blue-sky day, the kind of day track was intended for. Ernie Christmas won the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes just as he did on Saturday against Chico State. Christmas' times were equal to his Saturday performances. In the 100, Christmas finished in 10.7 seconds; in the 200 his time was 21.8 seconds.

Rick Survine took second place in the 100-meter at 10.76, and finished third in the 200-meter at 22.5. Teammate Peter Crossley finished second at 22.1.

Ken Hailey took the triple jump with a 13.8 meter thrust and he took the long jump with a 6.93 meter leap. Hailey also won the triple jump against Chico.

Paul Lomski won the shot put for the Gators with a 14.61-meter toss. Crossley finished the 110-meter hurdles in 14.48 seconds to give the Gators

another victory. Bill Brennan, who took second place in the 800-meter race against Chico, came back with a strong race against Lewis and Clark to win the race in 1:56.8.

Without Gator Mike Fanelli in the 5,000-meter run, Lewis and Clark took the top three positions. Fanelli won the event against Chico Saturday in 15:19. Lewis and Clark's Rich Recker won the event in 15:08.

Fanelli finished third in the 1,500-meter run with a 4:02.02 time behind Gator David Acosta, who finished in 4:00.15. Tom Nist from Lewis and Clark won at 3:59.35.

Dave Baldwin, the Gator who won the high jump against Chico with a 6-6 leap, equaled his Saturday mark but placed second behind David Pullin of Lewis and Clark, also at 6-6.

The Gators also won the 400-meter dash. Aleo Brugnara won the race in 50.7 seconds. Jeff Osterlund managed a second place in the 400-meter hurdles, a third place in the discus throw and third in the long jump. But as a member of the four-man 400-meter relay team he was a winner. Survine, Christmas and Robin Jew worked with Osterlund to give the Gators the victory over Lewis and Clark.

Coach David Fix said before the meet with Lewis and Clark that he was expecting a good performance.

"We beat them last year by almost sweeping the sprints, but this year they have a few new sprinters, which makes us pretty equally matched."



Gator Aleo Brugnara crossed the finish line in the 400 meters well ahead of three Lewis and Clark opponents.

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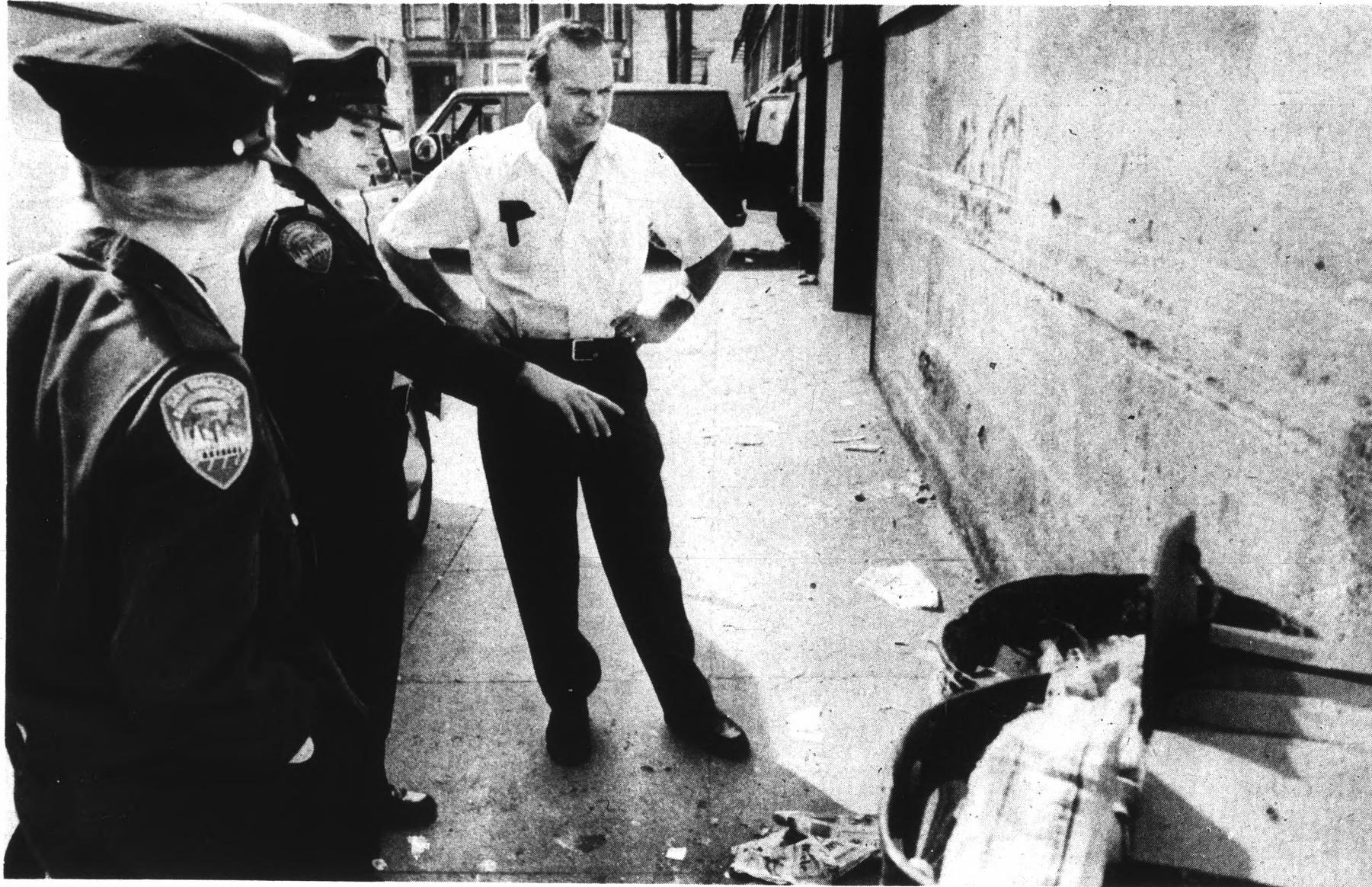
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Backwords



Litter Patrol to be dumped

by Thomas K. Miller

San Francisco's unique Litter Patrol will be phased out "within a very few months" because of President Reagan's cutbacks, predicts CETA official Wes Dixon.

"The only thing that can save it is funding from a private source," said Dixon. "But I doubt there will be such a source."

San Francisco Police Officer Johnnie Flannigan, who commands the Litter Patrol, discussed the background of the program. "Since August 1978, CETA-funded personnel — who were initially called Environmental Control Officers — have gone door to door throughout the city's major business districts explaining to merchants their responsibilities under the law regarding sidewalk cleanup and waste disposal."

The program actually began nearly a year earlier, however, in December 1977. Representatives from the Department of Public Works, the Health Department and the Police Department put together an educational and public relations program modeled on similar projects in Hong Kong and Japan.

"San Francisco was the first city in the United States to begin this type of program," Flannigan said. "In fact, I go to a number of seminars in other cities to promote our success."

During the program's first two years, if Litter Patrol officers spotted a litterbug or a merchant who failed to keep his sidewalk clean, they suggested to the person that it shouldn't happen again.

"But not anymore," said Flannigan. "By now, the program should be widely known in major business districts. Warnings and PR are over and done with. Violations will be cited."

Litter Patrol officers are unarmed and go out in pairs for safety reasons. They are not armed but carry radios to stay in contact with Flannigan.

"The officers work in pairs because people sometimes get violent when you try to give them a citation," he said.

"Giving people citations is the worst part of the job," said officer Cheryl Hill, who has been with the program for six months. "You can't imagine how they overreact. You'd think you were trying to arrest them for murder."

Citations begin at \$15 and double with each succeeding offense. Fines can go as high as \$500 plus cleanup costs for major violations such as dumping construction waste in an empty lot in public view.

Offenses fall into the categories of dirty sidewalks, littering, dumping and rubbish accumulation.

Litter Patrol officers take public transportation to the target area of the day. There are five target areas: the Haight-Ashbury District, the Mission District, Market Street, Chinatown and the Noe Valley District.

All San Francisco Litter Patrol officers undergo a thorough background investigation and a two-week intensive training program at the Police Academy. They learn how to apply police ethics, how to issue citations,

how to deal with the public, how to defend themselves, how to give first aid and how to carry themselves in uniform.

Because Litter Patrol uniforms resemble Muni Transit Police uniforms, Litter Patrol officers are often called upon to act during emergencies on buses and other Muni vehicles.

"An officer who is riding the Muni and fails to act in an emergency can be suspended," said Hill's partner, Julie Street, who has also been with the program six months. "We have no choice but to act."

Litter Patrol officers begin their work day by reporting to the patrol headquarters at 1345 Turk St. There are two shifts, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

"The night crew takes Polaroid photos of improper commercial garbage putouts such as stacks of boxes that have not been crushed, trash cans without lids and exposed food waste," said Flannigan. The day crews then follow up on these photos by citing the offending merchants.

The most common reaction, according to Hill and Street, is the heated denial, "But we didn't do that! We're not responsible for cleaning the sidewalks and other people's garbage."

"We explain to them that they are in fact responsible, that the law says that every merchant must keep clean the sidewalks in front of and behind his store. Unfortunately, some have it worse than others. On any street, one side might be a lot windier than the other side. In that case, a merchant might have to sweep several times a day."

"But we don't cite anyone unless we know that they have been warned several times in the past."

One of the most frustrating aspects of the job is that people don't take the Litter Patrol seriously.

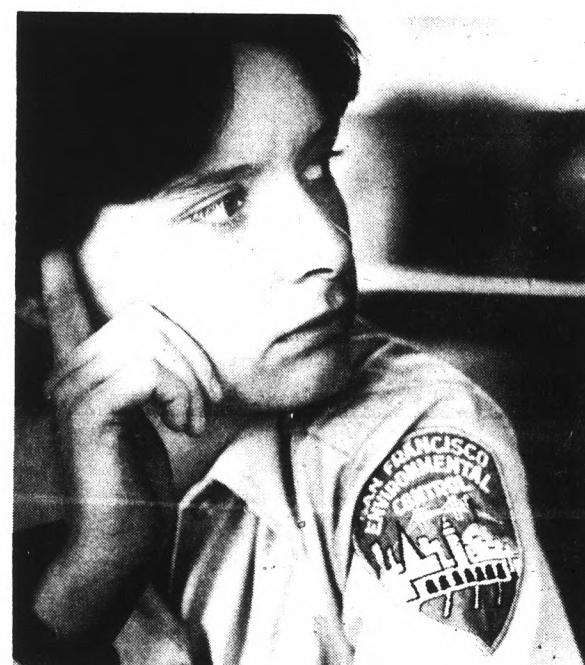
"They don't think we have any power to enforce the law," Hill said. "But not signing the citation is grounds for arrest."

"When there's a problem, we call Officer Flannigan. You should see the faces on the people change when a real policeman comes in prepared to arrest them."

Flannigan gave an example of the kind of situation he sometimes must deal with. "An officer in Chinatown recently tried to give a citation to a fish market owner. But the store owner wouldn't sign and kept saying 'No talkie Englie, no talkie Englie. Chinese. Chinese. No talkie Englie.' As a last resort, the officer called me in, but I couldn't get anything more out of the man. Trying a different approach, I handcuffed one of his wrists and was going for the other when suddenly he said, 'No, no, officer, I'm sure we can take care of this.'"

Each pair of officers gives out an average of three citations a day, mostly to merchants.

"It's hard to catch litterbugs in the act," said Flannigan. "No one is going to litter in front of a uniformed officer."



Clockwise from top left: Litter Patrol officers Julie Street and Cheryl Hill confront a merchant about trash in an alley; Officers Street and Hill walk along Mission Street; Julie Street; Cheryl Hill. Clockwise from below left: Street and Hill check the contents of trash left on the sidewalk for clues to the identity of the offender; A citation is the penalty for repeated violators; Street and Hill take a break for lunch at the McDonalds at 24th and Mission.



Photos by Tom Levy

